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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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May 9, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 69 2 p.m. 76
Humidity 89 80

May 9, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 80 69

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.

Barometer 29.72.

7649 日九十月三

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1917.

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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

Mutual Raids Reported.

London, May 7

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—German artillery is active, particularly between Fresnoy and Loos. We successfully conducted a night raid at Neuve Chapelle and Fauquissart.

An enemy raid, north-east of Armentieres, was driven off after a hand-to-hand fight. Another raid, south of Armentieres, was repulsed.

Events on the French Front.

London, May 8.

A French communique states:—There has been considerable artillery between the Somme and the Oise.

The enemy counter-attacked during the night to the east of Vaux Aillon and on Chemin des Dames in the direction of Pantheon and Cerny. Our fire smashed all the German attempts.

The artillery struggle was occasionally violent further east, on the Vaucourt plateau and in the Craonne district. A coup de main carried the enemy centre of resistance to the north of Vandera plateau, ninety prisoners being taken.

Fruitless German attempts to regain a footing in the trenches which we recaptured yesterday, to the north-west of Rheims and to the south of Berry au Bac, led to a sharp fight, ending to our advantage. We took 120 prisoners here.

Yesterday we captured a redoubt to the north-west of Prose.

We repulsed a strong German attack on the crest at Teton, to the north-east of Mont Haut, inflicting heavy enemy losses and taking prisoners.

For Enemy Consumption.

London, May 8.

A German official wireless message states:—We heavily repulsed attacks at Rocux and also between Fontaines and Rencourt.

As the result of fighting at Bullecourt, the enemy retained possession of the south-eastern boundary.

We stormed Fresnoy, taking 200 prisoners. British attempts to recapture failed.

Costly French attacks failed against the heights between Hurtebise and Craonne.

Attacks from Vaux Aillon and Corbenay failed, except to the west of Craonne.

The enemy on Monday lost twenty aeroplanes, and, during April, 362. We lost 74. Our air forces are fighting at the zenith of their capacity.

NEW NAVAL WAR STAFF.

Its Constitution Virtually Settled.

London, May 8.

The Times says that the main lines of the constitution of the new Naval War Staff are virtually settled. It is understood that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, as Chief of the Staff, is freed of all administrative detail in order to give his undivided attention to questions of policy and strategy, assisted by the Director of Operations, and the Director of Intelligence, and that officers who have made their mark outside the Service, as well as inside, will be called in.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH CONFERENCE.

British Members Return.

London, May 8.

Mr. Lloyd George, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe and General Sir William Robertson have returned to London. It is understood that they are completely satisfied with the results of the Paris Conference, which was devoted almost exclusively to military and naval matters. Measures were adopted to secure both unity of action and unity of aim.

AMERICA'S PARTICIPATION.

Men for Service in France.

London, May 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that nine regiments of Engineers have been ordered to be raised for duty on communications in France as soon as possible, in addition to the forces contemplated in the Government's Army plans.

In New York 180,000 have already been recruited by Colonel Roosevelt for service in France, largely composed of substantial business and professional men of from 25 to 50 years, who are self-supporting. These include Mr. Bacon, ex-Minister of War, and Mr. Stimson.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING.

London, May 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that Mr. Rudyard Kipling has visited the Italian front.

STATE PURCHASE OF THE "TRADE."

London, May 8.

The Times says that the Government has adopted the principle of State purchase of the liquor trade.

ACTIVITY IN MACEDONIA.

London, May 8.

A German official wireless message states:—The Austrians and Turks repulsed advances between Ochrida and Lake Prespa.

The Germans and Bulgarians repulsed attacks on a front of seven kilometres on the Cerna salient. Further French, Russian and Italian attacks were repulsed.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

HOPES OF PEACE.

German Hope of an "Agreeable Event."

London, May 8.

The Lokalsender, which is a semi-official organ, attributes the postponement of the Chancellor's speech to the possibility of the imminence of an agreeable political event, facilitating his task towards peace.

The German newspapers are generally impatient at the delay, especially in view of the growing isolation of the Central Powers. They point out that last week was a bad week in this respect: Guatemala, Bolivia, and Hayti breaking off or threatening to break off relations. While it is admitted that such events are relatively small, it is emphasised that they mean considerable loss of property and prestige, not to speak of the increased post-war economic difficulties.

There are apparently still great hopes of a separate peace with Russia.

Vorwarts thinks that if Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg boldly and frankly renounced conquest, even the United States might incline to peace.

German Socialists' Terms.

London, May 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that a meeting of the Executive of the Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates, at Borgberg, representing the Labour parties of Scandinavia, has transmitted the peace terms proposed by the German Socialist Party majority group, namely:—The right of freedom in national development; compulsory arbitration in future international disputes; restitution by Germany of the occupied territories; a plebiscite in Russian Poland on the question of independence or German or Russian annexation; the restoration of the independence of Belgium, Serbia and Rumania; the restoration of Bulgaria of the Bulgarian districts in Macedonia; the grant to Serbia of a free port on the Adriatic; and an amicable rectification of the Lorraine frontier.

The minority group of Socialists propose more liberal terms. The Executive has promised early discussion.

American Labourites Speak Out.

London, May 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Federation of Labour's telegram to Russia, mentioned yesterday, is a striking document. It protests that the pro-Kaiser Socialist demand of "No annexation" is a trick to compel the oppressed non-German peoples to remain under the domination of Prussia, Austria and Turkey. It says that there must be no forcible annexations, but that every people must be free to choose allegiance. It continues:—"We are of the opinion that the only way the German people can speedily terminate war is to force the abdication of the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs. Therefore, German Socialists must cease their underground intrigues to secure an abortive peace by calling pretended international conferences."

THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Final Results Favour Mr. Hughes.

London, May 7.

The following are the final results of the Commonwealth elections:—

House of Representatives:—Liberals, 25; Hughes supporters, 15; Labour, 25

The Senate:—Liberals, 10; Hughes supporters, 13; and Labour 13.

Mr. Hughes' National Coalition Ministry has thus majorities of twenty-five and ten in the House of Representatives and the Senate respectively over the Labourites.

THE FOOD PROBLEM.

Rationing—If Necessary.

London, May 8.

In the House of Lords, Lord Devonport, speaking on the food question, said needless days were being abolished in consequence of increased consumption and less plentiful substitutes. It was anticipated that the supplies of breadstuffs would suffice until the new harvest if the people would respond to the appeal to consume less and the submarine activity did not exceed all reasonable likelihood. The supplies of fats in 1917 up to the present were better than in 1916. He stated that a system of rationing and organising, in order to secure equality of supply among all classes would be introduced if submarineism necessitated it. He foreboded the possibility of further increasing the extraction of flour from wheat, and augmenting the mixture with a larger proportion of other cereals than at present. The consumption of bread was not yet sufficiently reduced. He indicated the introduction of measures to prevent exploitation of the prices of foodstuffs.

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.)

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, May 8.

A Russian communique states: Near Vladimirvolynsk, south of Zbilnow, after intense fire by miners and bomb-throwers, the enemy, a company strong, attacked and were driven back by our artillery and rifle fire. On the Kabayev-Borok front there was an intense bombardment. A German aeroplane was brought down near Gurgumy.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE WESTERN STRUGGLE.

Enemy Forces Destroyed.

London, May 7.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy in considerable forces this afternoon launched a third counter-attack on our new positions southward of Saucier river. The first wave reached the slope fronting the trenches where it, destroyed by rifle fire and machine gun fire. The supporting waves were caught by our artillery barrage and broken up. No German reached the trenches. A strong body of the enemy was caught in the open in the vicinity of Bullecourt by artillery and machine guns and suffered heavy casualties. Six German aeroplanes were brought down on Sunday and another driven down. Three of ours are missing.

British Attacks.

London, May 7.

A wireless German official message says: British attacks at Rocux and between Fontaines and Rencourt were repulsed sanguinarily. Fighting continues at Bullecourt. Strong French attacks on both sides of Craonnelle failed.

New German Regiments Suffer Heavily

London, May 8.

A French communique says: During the day the enemy did not renew his attempts north of Laffaux Mill and against Chemin-des-Dames. The artillery duel continued furiously in the direction of Hurtebise and the Craonne sector, where the troops consolidated positions on the Craonnelle plateau. According to the statements of prisoners on this part of the front four fresh regiments participating in fruitless attacks yesterday evening on this plateau suffered very heavy losses. North-west of Rheims, we appreciably extended our positions south of Sapienue, taking 100 prisoners including two officers.

200,000 German Casualties.

London, May 8.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says that reports from Champagne show that Hindenburg has been forced to utilise every available man in the trenches in Champagne and Artois. Two-thirds of the German Army are now in France, namely, one hundred and forty-three divisions. Hindenburg's reserve was forty-four divisions, approximately 450,000, and already thirty-three reserve divisions have been engaged, half of which have been withdrawn to re-form on account of losses. The German casualties in France in April totalled 200,000.

Huge Forces Arrayed against British.

London, May 8.

A telegram from Paris says that nearly half of the German forces on the Western front are opposed to the British, though the latter's line is one-third the length of the French line.

VENIZELISTS IN ACTION.

London, May 8.

A French Macedonian communique says that in the region of Ljunnica an attack by French and Venizelist contingents enabled us to occupy advanced enemy positions on a five kilometre front. A Bulgarian counter-attack was repulsed by the Venizelists, who took prisoners. In both actions the Venizelists behaved brilliantly.

GERMANY'S FOODSTUFFS.

Socialist Deputy and a Recent Inventory.

Copenhagen, March 28.—The results of the recent stock-taking of the grain, potatoes, and other foodstuffs on hand in Germany was so unfavourable as to cause general apprehension, according to the Berlin Vorwarts, which quotes remarks made before the Reichstag Committee on Food by the Socialist Deputy Ebert. Vorwarts is the only Berlin paper which carries an account of the proceedings before the committee.

According to this report, Deputy Ebert said that an inventory showed that the 1916 yield of bread grains was only 508,000 tons, or fifteen pounds per capita, above the 1915 harvest, a harvest which had been regarded as almost calamitous. Earlier reports on the 1916 harvest had described it as good, and a rationing scheme was based on an estimated excess of 1,000 tons. The reduction in the visible supply by one-half explained the cut in the bread ration which was announced by the authorities as soon as the results of the census were in hand.

Deputy Ebert added that a similar deficit apparently existed in other food products, and declared that part of the missing foodstuffs had undoubtedly van-

ished down the throats of cattle and hogs, which were fed on illegal fodder by the farmers. He demanded that everything imported from Rumania be reserved for human consumption.

London, March 28.—Adolph von Batocki, president of the German Food Regulation Board, in a statement to the Reichstag Committee admitted that the compensations for the reduction of the bread ration were not sufficient, but declared no other solution was possible, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

Notwithstanding all the experience the food administration authorities had gained and the knowledge of conditions they had acquired, the supplies, Herr von Batocki said, had been too highly estimated, but the seriousness of the situation did not justify either sharp criticisms or Utopian proposals. The supplies of pigs were not sufficient to permit the slaughter of the number which strict necessity required, and therefore the reserves of cattle would have to be drawn upon considerably. Increased production was impossible, owing to the lack of labour, leaving out of consideration the enormous difficulties of transportation. In any case it was impossible to live without potatoes and bread, and the agriculturists must be made fully aware of their obligations.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 7.

Silver quoted at 37.15-16, rather more offering. The market is quiet.

FOUR MONTHS AT KRUPP'S.

An Interesting Experience.

Someone who has just spent four months in the Krupp foundries gives his impressions to the *Matin*.

He states: Three hundred thousand workers, of whom about 80,000 are women, marshalled in gangs on day and night shifts, sweat blood and water in order that the Emperor shall not lack projectiles. All these people with the solitary exception of the women, have been impressed by the military authority.

The ages of the men are from eighteen to forty-six years, and they are all told off for the manufacture of munitions. It is the same with the specialists above the age of forty-six and up to fifty.

The salaries paid them for working thus from six o'clock in the morning to six in the evening for the night shift, vary between eight and fifteen marks a day. The women however, never get more than five marks.

This daily salary, which is the eyes of some, may appear a big one, has only the real and maximum value of five French francs, so much has the cost of living gone up. The discipline is in every way like that of the strictest Prussian regiment, and the least delay is severely punished. Any lapse of duty entails being sent back to the front.

At Essen there is a special war council for the Krupp workers. What particularly struck me was that, side by side with the phenomenally intensive production of shells generally used in warfare in the open country, such as the 77, 105, 120, 150, and 210, they were, above all, speeding up the manufacture of 420 mm. guns and projectiles.

In the month of May, 1916, Krupp was constructing simultaneously seven howitzers of 420 millimetres. As it takes, on the average, from six to eight months to make this kind of gun, these should have been ready in the month of February.

In the opinion of the head of the workshop, Krupp alone now turns out 200,000 shells of every calibre a day, without counting the manufacture of artillery cannon.—Exchange.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Chung Ling Soo at Theatre Royal; Matinee and night performance.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Chung Ling Soo at Theatre Royal; 9.15 p.m.

Benefit for Kwong Wo Hospital, Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.

Entries close for Second Gynkhana Meeting.

Monday, May 21.

Licensing Board—Election of J.P.

Sunday, May 20.

Second Gynkhana Meeting at Happy Valley.

NOTICE

For the best Meals, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery... at before-the-war prices. **ALEXANDRA CAFE**

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An Interesting Application.
In the Chancery Division, Dublin, before Mr. Justice Burton, Mr. Harrison, K. C. on behalf of Lord Bangor the tenant for life of the Bangor estates, applied for an order for liberty to sell an oil painting of Lady Arabella Ward, which is ascribed to Romney (1789). Counsel said that the purchaser was Mr. G. Stinley Sedgewick, of Fifth Avenue, New York, and the price was £12,000. Lord Bangor was at present serving in the Army, but an affidavit that had been filed by this agent verified the making of the contract with a person in London. Mr. Bennett, a valuer, had stated that the picture was worth £10,000. Counsel for the trustees of the settlement commented to the sale, and Mr. Justice Burton made the order.

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Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

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Crown Prince	100	4.65
" "	50	2.35
" "	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
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" "	50	1.85
" "	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
" "	50	1.20

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GOLD	"	\$1.50
PLAIN.	"	\$1.25
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. Copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamseer, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1917.

THE AMERICAN PRESS CENSORSHIP.

The measure of liberty and freedom enjoyed by the Press of the United States has always been most marked, and, for that reason, there has been considerable curiosity felt as to what degree of control would be exercised over it by the Government when the country declared war on Germany. With the large German element in the States, and with its propensity for creating mischief, it is clear that if no restrictions were to be placed on the newspapers, the enemy might very easily be able to secure information of a character which it is not wise that he should possess, especially in regard to naval and military matters. We do not say it disrespectfully—it is an essential difference—but the Press of the United States has always been less amenable to official control than has that of the United Kingdom, while its criticism of public men has often been of a type which is unknown in our own country. That being so, it would be only natural were opposition to be raised to the imposition of a general censorship in consequence of the war.

The House of Representatives has, we see, been considering this very question during its deliberations on the Espionage Bill. It was apparently first intended that newspapers should be subject to general censorship, but the House voted against that proposal and adopted a modified clause by which the President has the power to prohibit publication whenever the situation demands such action. The interesting and important part of the decision, however, is that the penalties prescribed by the Bill do not become effective until it is shown that publication has been prohibited and that the information has been of value to the enemy. Here a very much wider measure of liberty is given to the editors of American newspapers than has been enjoyed by their British or French confreres, and one naturally wonders how the Allied Governments will view the American policy. In the United Kingdom, the method followed has been to indicate in broad outline the nature of news the publication of which is prohibited, and, outside of this, to allow editors full discretion as to what they shall or shall not print. If their judgment is at fault, then they are liable to incur heavy penalties under the Defence of the Realm Act. That clearly threw a considerable part of the onus on to newspaper men, the more so since occasions were bound to arise in which enterprise might be killed for fear of the incurring of official displeasure. What is more, there have been many instances in which the arbitrary use of the power vested in the Government has worked distinct hardship on newspapers.

Precisely how the censorship law is to operate in the United States we cannot see. A Government may in a general way prohibit the publication of such matters as the movements of ships or troops, but it obviously cannot ban a piece of news which a paper may have secured unknown to the authorities, and of which the latter may have no knowledge until it appears in print. At the same time, the necessity for some sort of control over the information spread abroad through the medium of the Press is self-evident. What we like about the American policy, however, is the extent of the trust reposed in the Press. And not the least satisfactory feature of the provisions is that punishment will only be meted out when it has been proved—not merely "calculated"—that information complained of has been of value to the enemy. Locally, in the past, the newspapers have suffered not inconsiderable inconvenience and annoyance through the whimsicalities of the censorship, which, unlike that at Home, has even extended to comment, as distinct from news. In this regard, America is to have the same freedom that Britain has rightly enjoyed, but as to how far the rest of the scheme will work to general satisfaction, time alone can tell.

Sinking of Food Ships.

Less than a week ago, it was admitted in the House of Commons that a ship containing 1,500 tons of foodstuffs had been ordered to proceed to another port after arrival in the United Kingdom, had been sunk en route thereto, and that a similar incident happened six weeks previously, when a cargo of 2,500 tons was lost. We were then assured that the Shipping Controller was giving his "serious attention" to the matter. Yesterday, however, the telegrams contained news of a precisely similar happening, the vessel having had to leave its original port of arrival owing to lack of facilities for unloading. Sir Frederick Banbury, in a characteristically practical mood, asked whether the Government did not consider the safe arrival of food sufficiently important to provide facilities at the nearest port for all vessels arriving in England. The Government's reply was the same old story—"the whole subject is being most seriously considered." What one would like to know is where the value of "serious consideration" comes in if no action is taken. The Government may go on giving this question "serious," "most serious," or even "extraordinarily serious" attention while the process of destroying valuable cargoes of food continues unabated. Shipping space is so scarce, the dangers run by vessels so serious, and the shortage of food so acute at Home that it is nothing short of a scandal that a ship, once having arrived in the United Kingdom, should, because of a breakdown in arrangements, have to run the gauntlet once again, and, having done so, be sent to the bottom of the sea, cargo and all. There is serious bungling somewhere, and when we remember the cry for food which is heard throughout the length and breadth of the land, the mismanagement becomes all the more unpardonable.

Food Waste.

It is gratifying to read in yesterday's wires that arrangements are being made at Home for dealing sharply with those who waste food. The question "Who are the food-wasters?" is soon answered by those who have made anything like a reasonable study of "class" matters in England. Of course it goes without saying that in most wealthy houses, where a large staff of servants is kept and where imperfect supervision is exercised, much food goes to the pigs, the ash-bucket or the policeman, which should be used up within the household. Yet it is not in this direction that the worst or most deliberate waste occurs. The greatest offenders are—or, at any rate, were before the war—the well-to-do artisan class, and the very poor who occasionally find themselves in possession of an appreciable amount of ready cash. These two, as has been proved scores of times, are the most thriftless bodies to be found anywhere between Lancashire and the Kent coast. The women of the artisan and factory-hand class, like what is known for want of a better name as the servant class, have commonly the notion that it is not "genteel" to eat what God sends them and to be thankful—and not infrequently the men are as bad. One will not touch fat, another "can't fancy" cold meat or stew, while a third doesn't care about home-cooked chow at all. Thus in such households much food is thrown away which, in the home of the professional or business man would be made good use of. For the very poor it is easier to make excuses. The wife of an ill-paid labourer, whose ideas on domestic economy are somewhat limited, can be forgiven if, when she finds herself in possession of four or five pounds derived from the share-out club or from hop-picking or harvesting, she treats her family to hot rolls, the most expensive butter and ramp-steak, as a change from cheese or fat pork. The question is, will these good folk learn wisdom from the present shortness, and, when the days of plenty come again, refrain from turning up their noses at wholesome victuals?

DAY BY DAY.

AN HONEST MAN'S THE NOBLEST WORK OF GOD.—Burns.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow in the 79th birthday of Viscount Bryce.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.13/16d.

Cathedral Chaplain. The Rev. V. M. Copley Moyle, who is on his way home via Canada, has been spending a brief holiday in North China.

Attempted Suicide. A Chinese man, aged 35, who is deaf and dumb, jumped into the harbour yesterday, apparently with the object of committing suicide. He was taken out by an Indian constable, and is now in the Government Civil Hospital.

The Cathedral and Charities. The collection at the St. George's Day Service in St. John's Cathedral totalled \$527, which was given to the relief of distress in the recuperated villages in France. During the past month the Cathedral has given \$1,375 56 to charities.

Hawker's Bribe. When a hawker, who had no licence, was arrested by a looking yesterday, he offered the constable a small sum as a bribe, which was refused. Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the hawker was fined \$5 for having no licence, and sentenced to a month's hard labour for offering the bribe.

Fishmongers' Obstruction. A rather interesting case came before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, at the Magistrate's this morning, when a fishmonger at the Central Market was charged with causing an obstruction. It was stated that the habit is to weigh the fish in the roadway, and although the men have been warned several times both by the Sanitary Department and the Police, the practice is still carried on. The roadway up to within four feet of the tramway has been blocked. His Worship imposed a fine of \$10.

Stowaways. Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, four Chinese were charged with travelling from Swatow by the s.s. Haitan without paying any fare. The men admitted the offence, saying they had come here to find work, as they could not get any in their own country. Mr. Thompson, Chief Officer of the Haitan, said the men were found among the passengers on the between decks. If the Company did not make an example of some of them, the ships would be over-run with such men. His Worship sent each of the defendants to prison for a month with hard labour.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Order issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve), state:—

Summer Uniform.

White uniform will be worn on Patrol Duty on and from Friday, May 11.

White uniform will be worn on all other duties as from to-day's date.

Police School.

Friday, May 11.—Examination of Classes IX X and XI at Queen's College at 6 p.m. Members may attend in multi.

Monday, May 14.—Class 12 (Inspector Grant).

Tuesday, May 15.—Class 13 (Inspector Gordon).

Wednesday, May 16.—Class 14 (Inspector Gordon).

Thursday, May 17.—Class 15 (Chief Inspector Kerr).

Class 12 will attend at Headquarters Club at 5.45 p.m. (end not 5.30).

Parades.

Thursday, May 10.—No. 1 Section and No. 2 Platoon at Central, 5.45 p.m. (This parade is changed from May 9).

Band.

Thursday, May 10.—Practice.

THE CHURCH OF CHINA.

Recent Synod in Hongkong.

For several years past provisional Synods or Diocesan Conferences have been held; now a Constitution and Canons have been drawn up and duly approved by the General Synod of the Church of China and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the first full Synod for this diocese under this Constitution met in Hongkong on April 18 and 19. It consisted of the Bishop and all the clergy working under his licence, and lay delegates appointed by the communicants of the Chinese Church.

The Synod opened with a celebration of the Holy Communion at the Cathedral, when seventy-five persons, including a few English, communicated. After that the Bishop called the roll and delivered his charge to the members of the Synod. In it he gave an account of the progress of the Church of China, particularly within this Diocese, where there are now eight licensed Chinese clergymen, seven priests, and one deacon, 3,000 Chinese church members, and hundreds of catechumens being prepared for baptism, together with a vast number of inquirers. He pointed out the privilege and advantage of belonging to a great Church in historic connection with the Church of the first century and in full fellowship with the Anglican Communion throughout the world. While maintaining the supremacy of Holy Scripture, the Apostle's and Nicene creeds, the two sacraments and the threefold ministry which we have received through the Episcopate, there is immense scope for liberty to the Chinese Church to evolve her own liturgy, ritual and regulations. "The essential thing is that Christianity in China should be spontaneous, the driving force must be in the Native Church and not in the foreign organizations; we must remove the impression that the Chinese Clergy and teachers are the employees of foreign masters." He looked forward to the time when the Bishops of the Chinese Church would be all Chinese. It was felt that the Synod might do something to prepare the way for the self-supporting, self-governing, and self-extending Church of China, but they must remember the Church of China is still a very young infant. It still needs and values the helping hand of the Western Churches who are its spiritual parents. It would be disastrous if that helping (and possibly guiding) hand were suddenly withdrawn or repudiated.

The Bishop reviewed the work in all the different stations in the Diocese. New Churches have recently been opened at Tai Leng (which is only awaiting consecration for the last \$300 to be collected), at Liemehow, Yunnan Fo, and Nanning. A strenuous effort is being made to build a Church in Canton worthy of the Metropolis of South China. Mission Halls had also been opened by the Bishop at several places. He congratulated the Church of China on having its own Board of Missions and on starting a Chinese Mission in the Province of Shensi. Last year the Chinese Church members in this Diocese contributed \$453 for this work. Reference was made to the work amongst women, and though women are not directly represented at the Synod, the Bishop had the previous week convened a conference of Chinese ladies from different parts of the Diocese. Their report was submitted to the Synod and it afforded many valuable suggestions for the work amongst Chinese women. Further, the Bishop urged the importance of the spiritual tone throughout the Synod. Our Lord spent whole nights in prayer before any organisation and his followers were much in prayer before the Day of Pentecost, and at all their conferences they took care to get into touch with God. He had promised to be with his Church all the days and if the members of the Synod would keep near to Him, there was no doubt he would guide them into all truth.

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LAWN TENNIS.

Last Night's Doubles Match.

Playing in the final of the Mixed Doubles Handicap of the Hongkong Cricket Club's tennis tournament last evening, Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet defeated Mrs. Laws and Colonel Crisp. There was a good attendance of spectators and the match proved extremely interesting. Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet owed 30, their opponents owing 15/2.

At the commencement Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet were playing in anything but good style, Mrs. Laws and Col. Crisp doing almost as they liked and taking the first four games without being replied to. When the score had reached 5/1, Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet greatly improved, and, by dint of careful play, brought the score to five all. A great struggle took place for the set, this being eventually won by Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet at the score of 9/7.

The next set was marked by some very fine play, long rallies and clever tactics being witnessed. This set went by a narrow margin to Mrs. Laws and Col. Crisp, the score being 6/4. The third set was won by Mr. and Mrs. Nisbet, but the score of 8/2 in their favour is not indicative of the play, for it was a very close thing all through.

There should be a large crowd on the cricket ground to-day when S. E. Green, the holder of the Colony's Championship, defends his title against H. A. Nisbet who has so brilliantly won his way through this year's competition. Play commences at 4.30.

Yet Another Leakage.

Madras, April 13.—The Madras Times understands that some of the mathematical papers in the B. Degree examination, which has been taking place this week, are reported to have leaked out before hand. The Registrar has the matter in hand.

As to the Synod itself, the Preamble and Constitutions of the Chung Hui Sheng Kung Hui were read and all the delegates stood and solemnly declared their conformity thereto.

A sub-committee was appointed to revise the Chinese text of the Diocesan Constitutions and Canons.

Mr. Ng Kai Nam and the Rev. W. W. Rogers were elected secretaries and Mr. Lai Cheuk Shan elected treasurer.

Reports were read from the standing sub-committee of the last Provincial Synod and from the Chinese Church councils in the Diocese. Delegates were elected for the next General Synod at Shanghai. A Board of Missions for the Diocese consisting of the standing subcommittee of the Synod was appointed. Requests for native pastors for different districts were considered.

The proposal that the finances of the Chinese Church in the whole Diocese should be centralized in one fund with one treasurer was referred to the District Church Councils for deliberation and postponed till the next Synod. The question of a Chinese magazine for the Diocese was discussed, but it was decided to put greater energy into the circulating of the Central one issued from Peking.

The Bishop was requested to appoint a Committee of Chinese ladies to carry into effect the resolutions suggested at the ladies conference.

The Synod placed on record its high appreciation of the services rendered to the Church by the Rev. Matthew Fong, at Kowloon City, on his resignation from the main responsibilities of pastor, and expressed its wish that he might be long spared for many years to co-operate, so far as he felt able, in the work of the Church.

During the Synod, at frequent intervals, services were conducted in the Chapel by different Chinese clergy, and the delegates were entertained by the Hongkong Chinese Church members.

The Synod terminated on the evening of Thursday, April 19, with hearty votes of thanks to the Bishop, the officials of the Synod, and to the Hongkong Chinese Church Body.—Church Notes.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Richard Trevithick, whose statue is to be presented to Merthyr by Lord Rhonda, would not be popularly acclaimed as the inventor of the locomotive, says the Daily Chronicle, although his first engine was running ten years before Stephenson made his early trials. Trevithick, a Cornishman by birth, was a wonderful inventor, his original idea being a steam carriage, with which he experimented at Redruth in 1801. He was subsequently invited to submit designs to help the South Wales mine magnates in transporting their coal, the result being the famous "rack" engine, which he completed and tried at Merthyr in 1804.

For one battalion to earn six Victoria Crosses in one action is surely a record, yet the Lancashire Fusiliers, on whom the honour has been bestowed, have won lasting distinction in every battle in which they have fought. On the historic field of Minden so great was their bravery and so heavy their losses that Prince Ferdinand directed the regiment to be excused from further duty. This they declined to accept. After the Peninsular War the Duke of Wellington gave it unstinted praise. "I declare," he said, "that of the many distinguished regiments of the British Army which I have had the honour to command, this, the best and most distinguished, is entitled to all the eulogiums I may have bestowed upon it."

Leon, if the Germans have a superstitious regard for historical precedent, should be one of the places, where they stop their retreat and elect to give battle. For not only did it fall into their hands in the last Franco-Prussian War, but there in 1814 Blucher inflicted on Napoleon a severe defeat. Lovers of beauty will be especially fervent in their prayers that the Huns may be pushed far back from the old town before they have time to begin the work of destruction, for the old Gothic cathedral with its towers is a fine and imposing specimen of 12th century architecture.

The Russian treasury will benefit very considerably, says the Chronicle, if the new Government decides to confiscate the property or even abolish the privileges of the Imperial family. The ex-Tsar owns 11½ million acres of land in Siberia alone, and he and his family have vast possessions in Russia proper and the Caucasus. They have also been in the enjoyment of levies, known as "adyals," established by Paul I., to secure for ever the existence of the Imperial family, which produce about six millions per annum.

The most remarkable voluntary abdication of a throne on record was that of Christina of Sweden, daughter and successor of the Great Gustavus Adolphus. Growing tired, at the age of 25, of the personal restraints imposed upon her by her high office, she resigned in favour of her cousin, and went to Rome, which city she entered in the costume of an Amazon. Later she settled in Paris. The desire to reign seems to have returned to her after a few years, for she tried to recover her own kingdom and made a bid for the crown of Poland.

A descendant of a long line of Russian Tsars lived and died in England during the 17th century, remarks the Chronicle. He was Michael (or Mitchell) Alphonse, of the ancient race of Boris, which, after occupying the Russian throne for nearly eight centuries, gave place to a new dynasty in 1598. With his two brothers he was sent for safety to England, at the fall of the dynasty, and entrusted to the care of an English merchant, trading with Russia, who gave the boys a liberal education, and finally sent them to Oxford, where two died of smallpox.

Packing of Parcels.

The attention of the public is drawn to the Post Office announcement on Page 10 regarding the packing of uninsured parcels.

BIG FIGHT ARRANGED.

Scott and Craig Sign Articles in the "Telegraph" Office.

Boxing enthusiasts will be glad to learn that another fight has now been definitely arranged, under the auspices of the Police Reserve, for Corporal Scott, the Colony's heavy-weight champion, before he leaves us, and, from all appearances, this promises to be the best that has been put up while Scott has held the local championship. His opponent is Gunner Craig, of the United States Navy, and the articles were signed in the Telegraph office this morning. The fight will take place on Saturday, May 19, and will be of 15 rounds, each of two minutes' duration.

Judging by the record of Craig, Scott will not have such an easy task before him as when he fought Seaman Stapleton at the City Hall at the end of last year. The Gunner has used his fists to some purpose on several of the biggest American fighters of the day, securing knock-outs against Battling Brant, at Taft, California; Joe Welch, at the same place; Kid Kenneth, at Bakersfield, California; while he lost on decision against Gunboat Smith (who knocked out Bombardier Wells) and won on points when fighting Arthur Pelkey, the Canadian champion, in Mexico. Craig is some pounds heavier than Scott and of broader build, while he has the advantage of an inch or so in height. In fact, he is a very powerful young man of about twenty-five years, and forces the impression upon one that he has equally strong punches with both the right and left fists. He is in very truth a fine, husky opponent, a foe well worthy of Scott's steel. Although we have not seen him fight, or even in training, we do not think we are far out in our judgment when we say that, if anything, he may be a little slow. At close quarters he will be extremely formidable and his punches when delivered will be very forceful. Scott's lightning-like tactics in the ring are well-known, and there is no doubt that he will take full advantage of his natural litheness. We voice the opinion that Scott will have to take every care to keep his opponent from getting close in, for the Gunner appears to have the strength to break down the strongest guard. At any rate, the supporters of Scott can rest contented that their man, even if he loses, will put up a fight which will be a credit to him. That it will be a hard-fought fifteen rounds, and that there will be some splendid fighting, there is no question.

We understand that the two men have been desirous of fixing up a bout for some time past, but circumstances did not permit of this before. At all events, sportsmen in the Colony will be pleased that at last the match has been arranged.

It would be a capital idea if the match could take place in the open air. For one thing, the City Hall has already been booked by the Bandman Opera Company and there is no other indoor place in the Colony so good for a contest of this description. Furthermore, the event could be fought in the afternoon, when the need for electric light, such a handicap to many fights, would be done away with. We suggest that, providing the permission of the authorities is obtained, a match could be conveniently arranged on the Volunteer Parade ground, like that built for St. George's Day.

In connection with this fight, Kid Mariot, the feather-weight Champion of the Colony, challenges anyone in the Colony up to 125 lbs. to take two pounds.

Part proceeds of the contest will be devoted to War Charities.

Five at a Birth.

Appealing for exemption at Easington (Durham) Tribunal a butcher stated that his wife had recently been confined of five children at a birth. All were born alive, but three survived only a few hours. Exemption was granted.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Front Waterhouse and Company's Pacific Ports, 3rd Edition (edited by Welford Boston).—A commercial geography, commercial dictionary, transportation guide and marine manual of the Pacific Ocean countries and islands, with full instructions for importers and exporters. Seattle 1916. Terminal Publishing Company, 300 p.p. \$3 G. net.

This is a most comprehensive little work, and one which will readily commend itself to all business men on the China Coast. The book is, in fact, quite an encyclopaedia on matters relating to the Pacific. Its geographical section, of 170 pages, covers the West Coast of America from Canada to Chili, Australia and New Zealand, the Sandwich Islands, the Philippines, the Malay Archipelago, China, Japan and Manchuria, affording a big fund of valuable information about all. It gives us also a multitude of useful directions concerning exports and imports, customs, postage, cable rates, distances, weights, coinage etc., much more concerning shipbuilding and transportation companies, and two most important special sections: the one dealing with marine matters in general and the other being a well-arranged dictionary of commercial terms. The book is one which no person interested in these matters can well afford to be without.

Guide to Kongsan (Diamond Mountain) Chosen.—The Japan Tourist Bureau, Chosen.

This Guide to the Diamond Mountain is an extremely interesting pamphlet, profusely illustrated with very clear photographs. It sketches in a very concise manner the history of the wonderful Korean mountain which has of late deservedly attracted the attention of so many travellers, and supplies exhaustive information as to the peculiarities and special objects of interest of the district. On the more practical side, the little book shows the reader from a distance how to prepare for a trip to the vicinity, enumerates the means of transportation and hotels, and draws up a variety of what appear to be most interesting local trips.

St. Paul's College Magazine. We have received No. 1 of Vol. III of the above publication, and find it in all respects interesting. The magazine gives a lot of information about the doings of the St. Paul's lads, and contains, in addition to an introductory article on the forthcoming Far Eastern Olympic Games and some amusing parodies, a very shrewd paper on Confucianism and a brief sketch, by an old boy, of the school as it was in former days.

The "Yellow Dragon." The Yellow Dragon (Queen's College) deals with the activities of the school in general, and gives us some more excellent efforts by the pupils themselves—notably an ingenious versified translation of some Chinese poetry, a paper on "Arms and Men" and another on Sir Walter Scott. A further most interesting item is an extract from a letter received from Mr. Dealy's sons, who are now in the fighting line.

COMPANY REPORT.

A. S. Watson and Co., Limited.

Subject to audit, the profits of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd., for the year 1916 amount to \$125,613.33. After deducting General Managers' Commission and Consulting Committee fees, a sum of \$116,833.14 will remain, which the General Managers and Consulting Committee will recommend be disposed of as follows:—
Dividend of 70 cents per share ... \$63,000.00
Depreciation ... 30,000.00
Reserve Fund ... 23,000.00
S. F. Provident Fund ... 3,000.00
Carry forward ... 833.14

ALLEGED MURDER.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. C. D. Malbourn, Sergeant Macdonald, of Tin Wan, charged a Chinese with the murder of his foster mother. The case was formally remanded.

UNION WATERBOAT CO.

Reduction of Capital Confirmed.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., this morning made application on behalf of the Union Waterboat Company, for confirmation of reduction of capital of that Company.

Mr. Sharp said that this was an application under Section 48 of the Companies Ordinance, and they were asking his Lordship to confirm a reduction of capital, which had been duly passed and confirmed by a special resolution at an extraordinary meeting of the Union Waterboat Company, the facts of which were no doubt familiar to his Lordship.

The Company was incorporated in 1905 with a nominal capital of 50,000 shares at \$10 each. That was to say a nominal capital of \$500,000, whereof 27,723 shares were issued and the remaining 22,277 odd were unissued. The reduction scheme was that the issued capital should be reduced by returning \$3 per share, making the nominal value per share \$7 instead of \$10. The unissued capital of the Company will remain unchanged. The capital was in excess of the wants of the Company right up to this moment, as was shown by the affidavit of Mr. Dodwell, representing the General Managers of the Company. His Lordship would remember that by an order dated April 27, of this year, his Lordship settled the list of creditors, and there was on the 28th another affidavit by Mr. Dodwell showing that all these debts had been paid. There were no creditors left. There was another affidavit filed by Mr. Harston showing that the advertisements announcing that the hearing of this petition would take place, had been inserted in the Gazette, the Morning Post, and the Telegraph. The advertisements had been inserted in these newspapers, and under these circumstances they asked his Lordship to do four things:—

To confirm the reduction under Section 48 of the Ordinance; to approve the form of the minute of reduction; in accordance with the usual practice, to direct that the advertisements of his Lordship's confirmation be inserted in the newspapers; and, fourthly, they were asking him to fix a time under Section 49 of the Ordinance when the Company might discontinue the addition of the words "and reduced." The usual practice for this was, he thought, that it could be discontinued one month after the confirmation order. His Lordship granted the application.

DIGESTION WORTH HAVING.

Good digestion is not appreciated until you lose it. Then you cannot afford to experiment, for strong medicines are hard on weak stomachs.

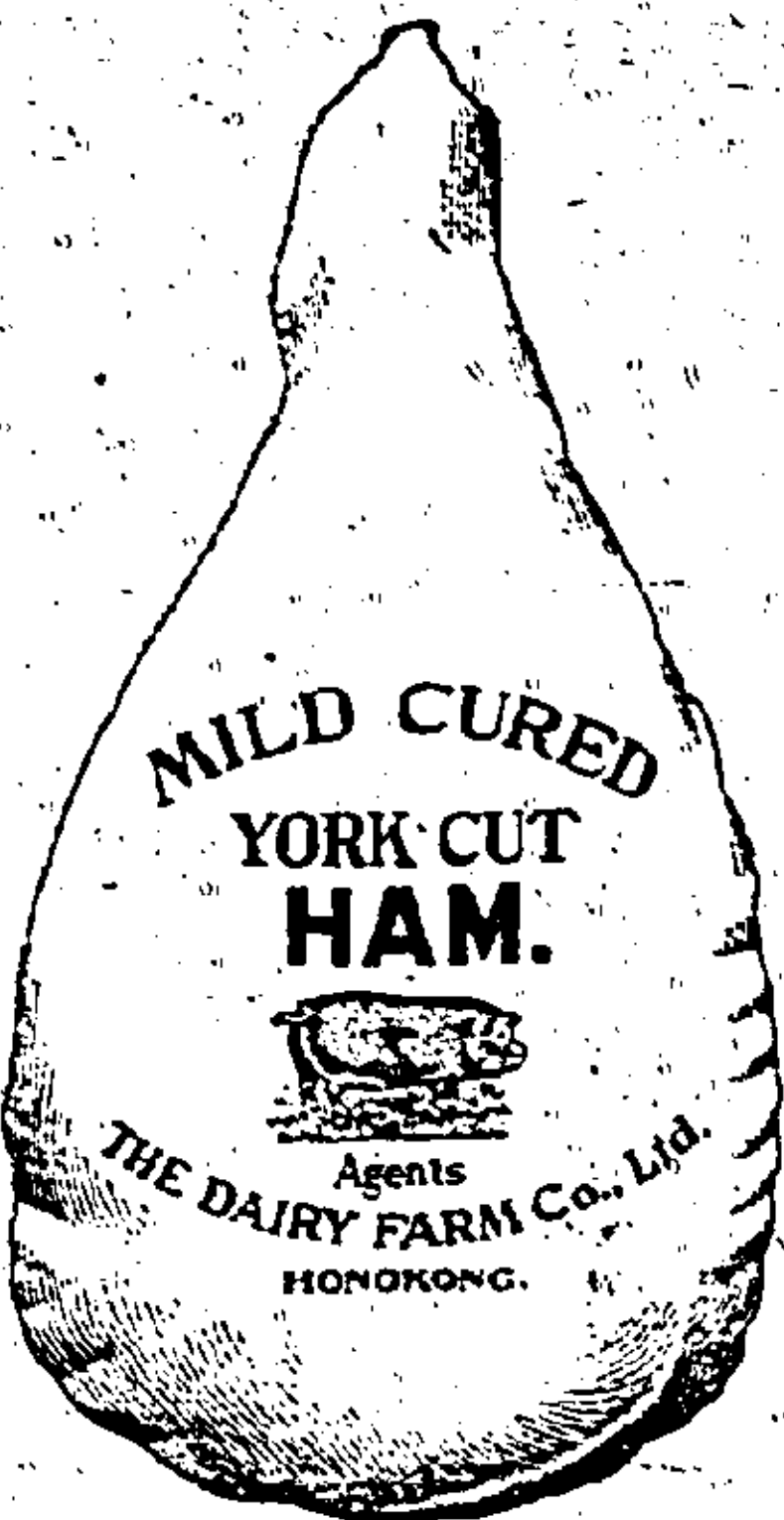
To be able to eat what you want and to digest it is a priceless blessing. If you have lost it do not be deceived by the claims of predigested foods and stomach tonics, so called.

There is no tonic for the stomach that is not a tonic for every part of the body. As the blood goes everywhere, an improvement in its condition quickly results in strengthening weak organs. Rich, red blood is absolutely necessary to digestion. If your stomach is weak and you are troubled with flatulence, sour risings in the throat, a feeling of pressure about the heart and palpitation, try the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills.

So many dyspepsias have been helped by this simple treatment that every sufferer from stomach trouble should try it. Get a supply of Dr. Williams' pink pills from any dealer; or from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, price \$1.50 per bottle, \$8/- for 6 bottles, post free.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. has issued a free book, "What to Eat and How to Eat," that should be in every home. It gives just the information that you want regarding your diet; send a post card for a copy to above address.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN THE COLONY.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL.

By kindness of Mr. Maurice E. Bandman and Mr. Chung Ling Soo.

A SPECIAL ENTERTAINMENT will be given on FRIDAY, May 11th, commencing at 9.15 p.m. in aid of

THE SERVICES ENTERTAINMENT FUND. One-half of the GROSS PROCEEDS will be given to the Fund. Come and see the FAMOUS ILLUSIONIST who combines the MAGIC of EAST and WEST, and so help the Fund. Bookings at MOUTRIE'S. Usual Prices.

IF YOU FEEL A COLD APPROACHING.

a hot bath at bed-time and a dose of Pinkettes, the little gentle-salt-laxative, form the best preventative.

PINKETTES

dispel Constipation, Biliousness, torpid liver, sick headaches, and clear the complexion. Of Chemists, or 60 cents the packet, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS. PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

ON MONDAY

the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid—Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of Marine Lot No. 101—445 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.

Area in respect of Section B of Marine Lot No. 101—675 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street Hongkong. Solicitors for the Liquidators of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK,

or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Very COMFORTABLE FLAT for Europeans. Saifer Terrace, Nathan Road, KOWLOON. Apply to Kayamally & Co. 5, D'Aguiar Street.

WANTED.

WANTED.—SITUATION by ENGLISHMAN, ex Public School 2nd Mate's & Wireless Operator's Certificate. Anywhere land or sea. Apply Box 1183 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th May, 1917, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 44A Nathan Road; (1st floor), Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Teakwood Household Furniture Also

1 Victrola with Records. 4 Teak Sectional Bookcases. On view from Monday, the 14th inst.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneers.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS: SUZUKI & CO. TEL. 468 ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

SHAPE 63 FRONT 1 1/2 inch. BACK 1 1/2 inch.

The Collar that is comfortable on the hottest day. The band is exceptionally low in front all wing perfect freedom for the neck, and yet the Collar does not lose any of its "Dressy" appearance because the top fold in front is cut deep enough to set well down on to the shirt.

40 cts. each. 6 for \$2.25



MACKINTOSH

A CO. LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

18, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

NEW AGENCY

KELTIC

BOOTS & SHOES

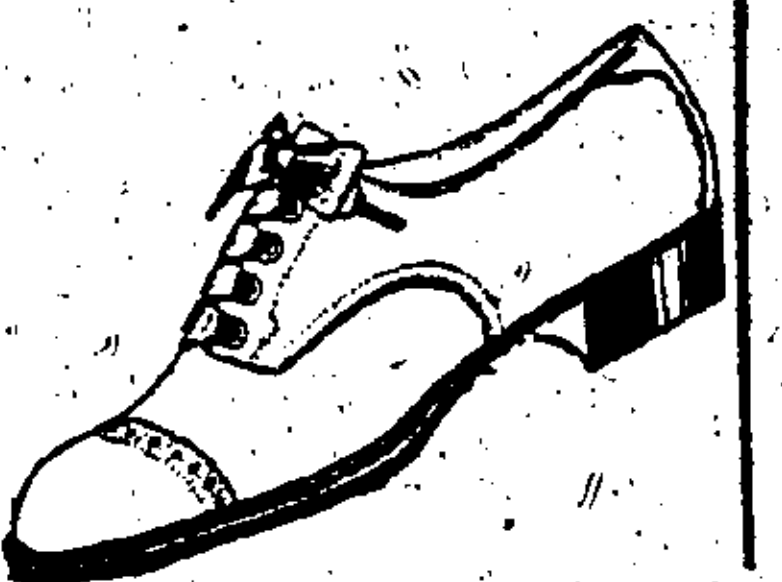
SCOTLAND'S BEST FOOTWEAR.

BLACK & BROWN

BOOTS, SHOES,

BROGUES.

ALL FITTINGS.



COLUMBIA RECORDS.

FROM

"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

L 1034 {Another Little Drink. I Stopped, I Looked, I Listened...
D 1341 {I Start My Day over Again... (Clock Song)
D 1342 {The Right Side of Bond Street...
D 1342 {The Kiss Trot Dance...
D 1339 {The Kipling Walk...
D 1339 {A Lady of a Thousand Charms...
D 1339 {Dear Old Shepherd's Bush...
L 1036 {The Bing Boys' Vocal Gems... Parts 1 & 2.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD. 6, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

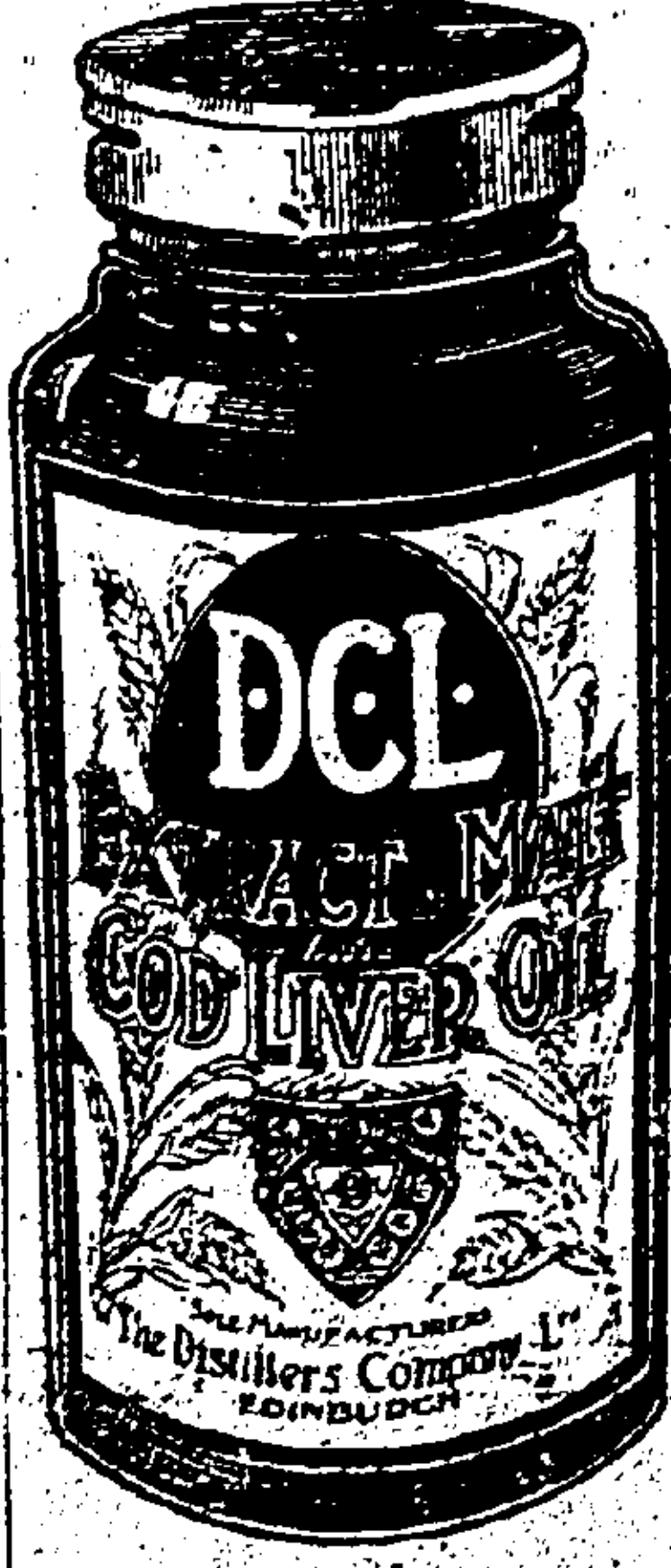
D. C. L.

Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.

The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.



SOLE AGENTS:—

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135.

8, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

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P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

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LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	WED., 9th May, at noon.
OCUTTA via S'pore, Pang & Rangoon.	Kamakura Maru Capt. Shiohara T. 12,500	FRI., 8th June, at noon.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & Cebu.		
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	Tenshin Maru Capt. Taniguchi T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 16th May.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Kamo Maru Capt. Inadara T. 16,000	THURS., 17th May, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa T. 21,000	MON., 21st May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500	FRI., 18th May, at 11 a.m.
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).		

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VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	14th June.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	19th June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	14th July.
1st class to London G\$48. (E.L. 10.0), return G\$47.50. to San Francisco G\$250. return G\$437.50. Cargo only. 1st class to South America Ports. Special Rates given to sailors & military & civil servants, missionaries to round the world tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.		
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.		
VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.		
Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Anjo Maru	18,500 - 15 knots	11th Sept.
For full particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to T. DAIGO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS. Telephone No. 291.		

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Arakan 20th May. S.S. Bintang 12th July.
Tjisondari 11th June.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of
saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points
in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, York Buildings.
Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
JUNE 23, SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tanaka	10th May at noon.
SEANGHAI	Sikang	10th May at 4 p.m.
NEWORWANG via TSING- TAO & WEIHAIWEI	Szechuen	11th May at noon.
SEANGHAI	Anhui	13th May at d'light.
HANKOW	Linan	13th May at noon.
SEANGHAI	Sungang	15th May at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tanaka	16th May at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."
SEANGHAI LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinghu," "Taming,"
and "Feng." Excellent Saloon Accommodation Amidships; Electric
fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Feng."
SEANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
S.S. "Anhui," "Chenau," "Sungang," "Yingchow," "Shan-
tung," and "Sikang," with excellent accommodation, electric
light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular
schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving
Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and
Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and
Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoid-
ing the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 34.
Hongkong May 9, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tilapat	...	8th May	14th May	KOBE
Tilapanas	...	23rd May	28th May	SEANGHAI
Tililwong	...	31st May	6th June	KOBE
Tiljaroem	...	7th June	13th June	SEANGHAI

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Buildings. 115

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FUOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 11th May, at noon.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 15th May, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to
Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SEANGHAI	Wosang	Fri., 11th May at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 12th May at noon.
MANILA	Yuen-sang	Sat., 19th May at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Tai-sang	Sat., 16th May at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and
Panama.Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.
These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and
carry a fully qualified Surgeon.SEANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes
calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommo-
dation, and through tickets can be obtained for Canton and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.
Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.HAIIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other where
indicated on the schedule.BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-
date accommodation for passengers.CARGO taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadiat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.
TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin
calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-
ment, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports
with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING NEWS.

U. S. and Standard Ships.

The chief builders of wooden
ships throughout the United
States have been called to a
meeting with the United States
Shipping Board at Washington,
to devise means of building as
expediently as possible a large fleet
of American vessels for Trans-
atlantic trade. The Board is
planning several standards of
ships, ranging up to 3,600 tons,
to be used not only for the com-
mercial needs of the country, but
also, in the event of war involving
the United States, for the trans-
port of food and other supplies to
nations whose interests are
identical with those of the United
States. It is believed that the
proposed fleet will be of incalcul-
able assistance in view of the
submarine blockade of the Allies.
Plans for outfitting the ship timbers
and other materials in large
quantities at standard dimensions
at mills throughout the country,
and the number of yards where
the ships will be built, are being
worked out.

Home Shipbuilding.

The output from United King-
dom shipyards in 1916 consisted
of 42 merchant vessels of 58,305
tons and 410,281 h.p., compared
with 517 vessels of 649,336 tons
and 540,594 h.p. in the previous
year—a decrease of 105 vessels,
67,031 tons, and 130,313 h.p. But
we require to go farther back than
one year in order to find how the
work compares with that of
normal times. It is less by 88
vessels, 1,139,349 tons, and 956,
553 h.p., than that of 1914—in
which five months of the year
was disturbed by the war. War-
ship tonnage and all other
tonnage built to the order of the
British or Allied Governments is
excluded from all these figures,
and the figures, and the general
result is that in 1916 there was
launched about one-third of the
tonnage of 1914. Going back to
the purely mercantile output of
1913, we find United Kingdom
totals of 1,424 vessels, 1,977,573
tons, and 1,566,560 h.p.—not far
short of four times those of 1916.
These comparisons are eloquent
of two things:—(1) The amount
of work of a non-mercantile
character that has been done, and
(2) the amount of reserve power
that will be released in British
shipbuilding when the war is
over. Steamers exceeding the
tonnage of 100 tons to the number
of 68 have been launched this
year. They are itemised as
follows:—United Kingdom 236;
the Dominions, 58; Holland, 105;
America, 43; Germany, 51;
France, 25; Japan, 25; Norway,
24; Italy, 18; Sweden, 17; Austro-
Hungary, 9; Denmark, 9; Spain,
14; Russia, 17; Belgium, 7; China,
5; others, 12.

S. M. R. Co.'s Dairen-Shanghai
service.

The "Manchuria Daily News"
of April 23, has the following:—
The S. M. R. Co.'s Dairen-Shan-
ghai liner Kobe Maru will, on
arrival at Shanghai on her next
outward trip after leaving Dairen
on May 1st, Tuesday, proceed
direct to Nagasaki to undergo an
extraordinary overhauling and,
on the completion thereof, return
to Dairen towards the latter part
of May. No substitute steamer
will be placed in her stead in the
intervening period. The other
liner Sakaki Maru is also ex-
pected to undergo a periodical
inspection at the local Kawasaki
Dock from June 1st up to the
following 25th, during which
period the Kobe Maru has been
arranged to take her place, leav-
ing Dairen every Friday for
Shanghai. In consequence, the
sailing schedule of the Kobe
Maru, leaving Dairen every Tues-
day, will be cancelled tem-
porarily. Apart from the
passenger service the Company's
newly chartered Kashima Maru
will work a cargo service between
this port and Shanghai. We may
repeat that soon after the com-
pletion of the Sakaki's overhaul-
ing the two liners will have their
respective sailing schedules
mutually reversed, the Sakaki
being arranged to call at Dairen
on her homeward voyage, while
the Kobe is to touch there on
her outward trip. By the way, the
Company's newly chartered
steamers Kashima and Yamao are
due here about the middle of
next month to take up the Dairen-
Hongkong service, and the Taihei
now working that service
will proceed to Japan to undergo
an overhauling beginning from
June 10th next.

For a good solid meal in
Cafe or Table d'Hote with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
at EXETERIA CAFE.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for
passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a
duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach
the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE, APPLY:—
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. 1036.

DEE VONG ROAD.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
DEL (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to—
Yok Building, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Honnkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"
14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" For dates of sailing apply
S.S. "ECUADOR" at Company's Offices.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to— Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

HONGKONG CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 9th MAY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 10th MAY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Fatshan. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 13th MAY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on
Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the
Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities
afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government.
Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf
thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at this Head
Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.
SERVICE SUSPENDED.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor), Opposite the Blake Pier.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dis- patched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	9, May
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	12, May
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J.C.J. L.	20, May
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	23, May
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Kamakura M.	N. Y. K.	8, June
San Francisco via Japan	Tijsondari	J.C.J. L.	11, June
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14, June
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	23, June
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	3, July
San Francisco via Japan	Binatag	J.C.J. L.	12, July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	14, July
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	11, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tean	B. & S.	0, May
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	0, May
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	11, May
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	12, May
Newchwang	Szechuen	B. & S.	12, May
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	13, May
Kobe	Tijlatap	J.C.J. L.	14, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	15, May
Hankow	Linan	B. & S.	15, May
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Tenshin M.	N. Y. K.	16, May
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	16, May
Shanghai, and Kobe	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	17, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	18, May
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	19, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	21, May
Manila	Taisang	J. M. Co.	28, May
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.C.J. L.	28, May
Kobe	Tijliwong	J.C.J. L.	6, June
Shanghai	Tijtaroom	J.C.J. L.	13, June

SHIPPING.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCH LLOYD")

JOINT SERVICE

between NETHERLAND'S EAST INDIES, SINGAPORE,
HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki,
Yokohama and Honolulu:

Steamers. to sail.
"VONDEL" 18th May.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first
and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Agents:—JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

NOTICE.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at
Tariff Rates.LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE"
containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts
of the World, will be forwarded free on application.Telegraphic address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 524. 18, Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA,
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICES.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1890.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-
WARE, MERCHANDISE, Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and
Foundry Coke Importers, General Store-
keepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 25, and
27, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 514.

ADVERTISE

WITH US: OUR CHARGE IS

2 CENTS
PER PAGE

DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.

Padder Street. Telephone 1906.

CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF
STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE"

having arrived. Consignees of
cargo by her are hereby
informed that all goods
are being landed at their risk into
the hazardous Godowns of the Hon-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited,
whence, and/or from the wharves,
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th
inst., at 5 P.M. will be subject to
rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard
and Douglas on 14th inst., at
10 A.M. Claims against the
Steamer must be presented with-
in 10 days of arrival otherwise
they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1917.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

KONINKLYKE PAKET-
VAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK"

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of cargo are
hereby notified that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Ltd.,
whence and/or from the Wharves
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 11th
May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be ex-
amined on the 10th May,
1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer
must be presented in writing
within ten days after arrival of
steamer, otherwise they will not
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be ef-
fected by the undersigned in any
case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be coun-
tersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1917.

NOTICE.

TSANG FOOK.

PIANOS, ORGANS, Gramophones,
ED & REGULATED, CASES RE-POLISH-
ED, WORK & FINISH GUARANTEED.
LOWEST CHARGES CONSISTENT
WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ES-
TIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arrived, Large Shipments of
Choicest Wines.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "SIBERIA MARU"

From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
& MANILA.

The above named Steamer hav-
ing arrived: Consignees of cargo
are hereby notified to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate
delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining "undelivered"
on the 9th May, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at Consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charges will be assess-
ed on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 14th May, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised
after the Goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Com-
pany's Godown, where they will
be examined on the 14th May,
1917, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if
filed after the 28th May, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent,
Hongkong, 7th May, 1917.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.Ambrosoli, Hongkong Hotel,
from Singapore.

Chongsekwan Chop Kwong-
tailoychan, from Seremban.
Jones Laughlin Steel Co., from
Pontianak.

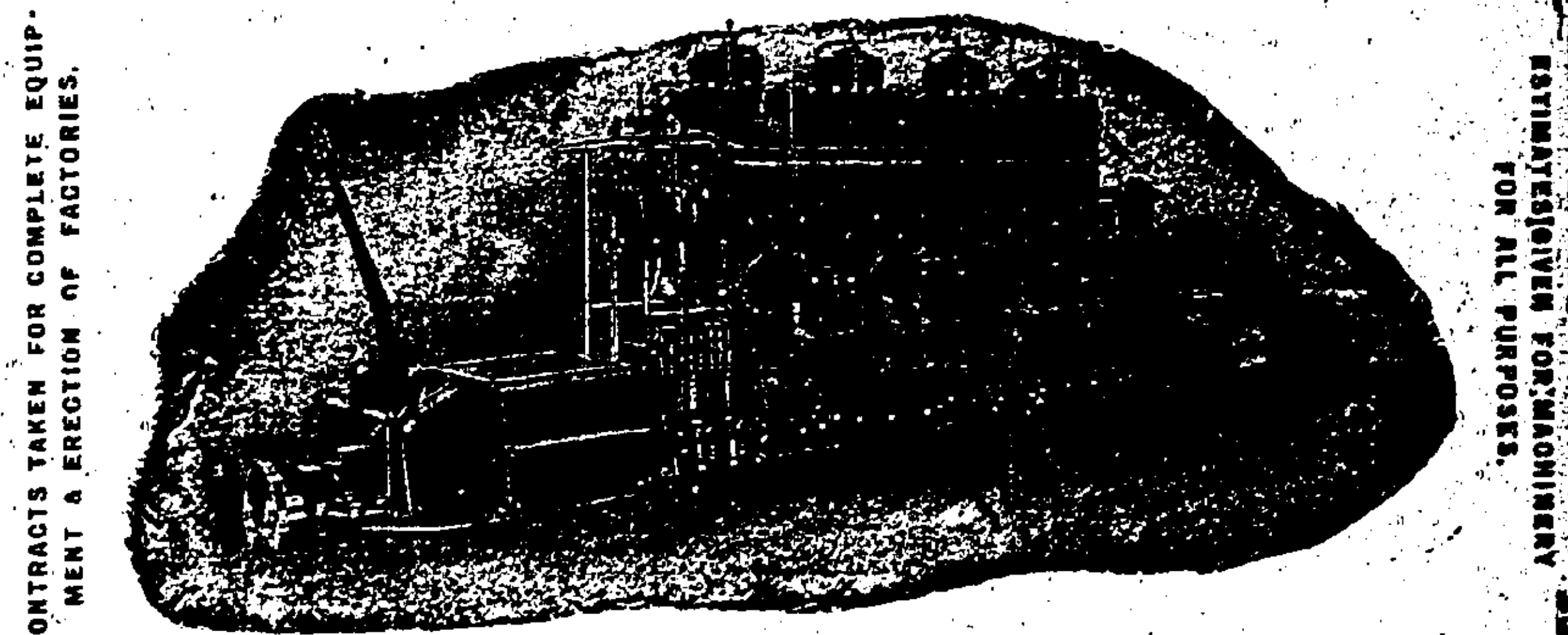
Kimhoa, from Saigon.
Shing Hing Hong, from Saigon.
Toda, from Bangkok.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, May 3, 1917.

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KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	30'	10'	7' 6"	7' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	87'	27'	10'	7' 6"	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 3 Kowloon	100'	30'	10'	7' 6"	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	100'	30'	10'	7' 6"	7' 6"
TAI KOW TONG					
Competition Dock	100'	30'	10'	7' 6"	7' 6"
Harbour Dock	100'	30'	10'	7' 6"	7' 6"
Land Dock	100'	30'	10'	7' 6"	7' 6"

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COMPANY MEETING.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(VERBATIM)

The thirty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., was held at the offices of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., today at noon. The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton presided, and there were also present Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, and Mr. A. O. Lang (Directors), Mr. R. Sutherland (Secretary), Mr. H. W. Locker (Legal Adviser) and Messrs. G. C. Moxon, C. Soares, P. C. Potts, Ho Rook, Ho Leung, M. K. Lo, Lo Cheung-shui, G. Lummett, G. K. Easton, L. N. Lefse, E. A. M. Williams, W. Logan, B. Basto, N. L. H. Bailton, E. Dassenberg, H. F. Stoneham, Chan Ming, R. Harcock, Ho Shai-wa, Chan Ngao-tin, T. A. Longhlin, A. B. Stewart, P. M. N. da Silva, Ho Ki, N. MacIntyre, B. D. F. Beith, J. M. Alves, D. MacMurray, Lo Cheung-ip, R. E. Macdonald, R. M. Austin, G. M. Shaw, A. M. da Silva, R. Raton-jes, L. A. P. Leite, C. S. Remedios, F. J. V. Ribeiro, Ho Shai-kit, Lai Yu kun, Chan Sai-nam, J. Dohie, P. H. Roife, L. E. Remedios, Ho To, Hon Wong, A. H. M. da Silva, E. W. Raymond, S. E. Grimstone, E. A. Beaumont, E. F. Aucott, C. Woodhead, Ho Kwong, A. V. Apar, Ho U-sang, and S. Edur, (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, as the time is up, and as there is a quorum present, I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

The Secretary having read the notice.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen:—The report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for some days. I trust, therefore, they may with your approval, be taken as read.

The report, as you will have seen, states that the very exceptional earnings of the year under review were largely due to satisfactory rice crops at Bangkok and Saigon, coupled with a general scarcity of tonnage.

It would appear that during the year owners of neutral steamers of the coasting type found a more profitable sphere of operation elsewhere than in these waters, and, in consequence of this, a strong demand for tonnage was in evidence on the China Coast and local owners were enabled thereby to reap some of the benefits which Steamship Companies in other parts of the world had already been enjoying for a considerable time.

Throughout the whole year, ordinary commercial trade conditions remained fairly good except in July and August, when there were disturbances in Kwangtung, which, however fortunately, simmered down, and business conditions again resumed a more or less normal character.

The fact that mercantile vessels of the Allied Powers are able to operate in Far Eastern waters, practically undisturbed by the tumult of war, speaks highly for the effective organization of naval patrols; and also reflects great credit on the Naval Intelligence Department, which plays a more important part in the general scheme of affairs than appears on the surface.

While our operations have been largely confined to the ordinary mercantile trade, I may mention, gentlemen, that our fleet has also done a very full share of war work, and, as time goes on, the tendency doubtless is for the nation to avail itself more extensively of our tonnage—of this matter, however, I intend to speak later.

Turning to the statement of accounts, you will, I think, agree that they are set out in full detail and so should require little explanation. The year 1916 has shown most satisfactory results, and your Directors, after most careful consideration, recommend the appropriation of the balance of Revenue Account in the manner set forth in the report. As explained at our last annual general meeting, it is

very necessary to build up our reserves to a satisfactory figure and to so place the Company in a financial position to meet bad times which all too regularly follow years of plenty. You will note we propose to place \$30,000 to Special Repairs and Renewals Account; this is necessary for the same reason as explained at last year's meeting, viz. that owing to the present high rates of freight we find it to the Company's interest to run the steamers of the fleet as expeditiously as possible, necessitating the postponement of certain repair work which will eventually have to be taken in hand, General Reserve and Underwriting Account are also to be credited with \$100,000 and \$50,000 respectively. With regard to the proposed final dividend on the Deferred shares, I would only say that, in the opinion of your Directors, as a liberal distribution of funds is proposed as the position and prospects of the Company justify, and it is hoped that it will meet with the general approval of shareholders.

It will be noted from the balance sheet that your Directors have, as is only right and proper, placed as much as possible of the surplus funds at the disposal of the Home Government and approximately half a million sterling has been invested in War Securities, which will undoubtedly meet with your unqualified approval. In this connection it may be asked why so large a cash balance should have remained in the hands of the General Managers at the end of the year, and I may explain there were special reasons for this, as certain arrangements which, however, did not mature, were then pending which would have entailed heavy cash payments, hence the necessity for considerable liquid funds. I may also mention that since the close of the year further investments in Government securities have been made.

While it is not my desire to sound a note of alarm, still it is only right and proper to refer to the new British Shipping Board of Control which has been formed at Home for the purpose, as I understand it, of apportioning the tonnage of the Empire to such trades as are most essential to Imperial needs. Heavy imports have already been made into Far Eastern tonnage, including vessels of this Company, and from the present outlook, it would appear that the Shipping Controller may shortly further extend his activities in these waters.

Admittedly, in the present extraordinary circumstances, national requirements must have first consideration. British Companies, however, who may, by depletion of tonnage, be obliged to relinquish or curtail long established trades, built up and maintained by ceaseless endeavour and heavy financial outlay, can only hope that Government assistance in some shape or form will be forthcoming if it is found at the conclusion of peace that the alien flags predominate on such trade routes. This is a subject giving much food for thought, however, and scant justice can be done to it in the narrow confines of a speech such as the present occasion calls for.

As regards the tonnage of our fleet, you will note that the Linsbing was sold at what can only be considered a very handsome profit, while the first of the two new steamers now being built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., viz. the Kwaisang, will be handed over to us almost immediately and her sister ship, we hope, some time in August.

I consider a word of thanks to the Company's staff, both afloat and ashore, for their good work and excellent results, is well deserved. The year has been beset with many difficulties, but all have worked conscientiously and willingly in the Company's interests. Special mention should be made of those of the floating staff who, at the call of the nation and at a moment's notice, have left for practically unknown destinations in requisitioned steamers. I am proud to say that, notwithstanding the discomfort and the parting of family ties, there has been no complaint, and I am glad of this opportunity of voicing the Company's appreciation of the patriotic spirit which prevails throughout the fleet.

It now only remains for me to move the adoption of the report and accounts as presented, and as soon as this has been seconded, I shall be glad to answer any questions with respect to them. I therefore propose the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, as presented, including payment of a final dividend of 3 per cent. on the Preferred shares and a final dividend of 40 per cent. on Deferred shareholders, the placing of \$100,000 to General Reserve Fund, \$50,000 to Underwriting Account, \$30,000 to Special Repairs and Renewals Account, to carry forward \$6,378.18 to 1917 account, and that the dividend on shares on the Hongkong Register be paid at exchange 2/4 per dollar.

Mr. Moxon:—Gentlemen, I feel sure that the figures now laid before this meeting will give general satisfaction to shareholders. The Chairman has commented so fully that he has left little to add. As he has stated, it must be a matter for profound pride in the Navies of the Allies that it has been possible for your vessels to operate these past 2½ years on their normal trade routes free from attack or molestation by our ruthless enemy, and, by so doing, not only directly to advantage shareholders in this Company, but enable us to contribute no small sum to British War Loans. It would appear that war is now touching us more narrowly, and it behoves us not only to yield up those vessels demanded by the Government with good grace, but to feel a certain amount of satisfaction that it is within our power to render material assistance to our country in her hour of need. From a purely business standpoint, it is to be hoped that vessels requisitioned by Government receive a fair *quid pro quo*, and that, in view of the very high freight rates ruling in local waters, we shall receive a return and amount of some three years ago. I for one believe that for many years to come shipping will continue to enjoy great prosperity—even long after the inevitable defeat of German barbarism and the return of peace to this much-troubled world. The appropriation of our profits as detailed by the Chairman appears to be wise and prudent, and it is to be noted that the interest now accruing from the investment of our surplus funds alone affords a very handsome return on our capital, without taking into consideration the profit that must still obtain on our working account, even under new conditions. I trust, with the Chairman, that in after days if it be found that by present sacrifices we have lost any advantage we now hold on certain routes, we shall receive such adequate support from our Government as will enable us to hold our own against all comers. I feel sure in common justice this will prove to be the case. I am pleased to note that the Chairman has eulogized the labours of the staff, who must in these difficult times have had many thorny problems to tackle, and to whom a real debt of thanks is due for their successful energy. I cannot sit down without adding a word about the masters, officers and crews of the steamers that earn the money. In this great war very many men of British race have performed and are performing deeds of heroism—and second to none in this respect, I am sure you will all agree, are those of the mercantile marine. In spite of the terrors that infest the seas in these dark days—terrors unknown in previous wars, unspeakable in their cruelty and savagery—I read in a recent speech of a Cabinet Minister that not a single sailor, officer or man has ever been refused to see, whatever his route or destination. (Applause.) I believe they are all made of the same good stuff, and I feel convinced when we have a length won out in this terrible conflict, future historians will record that the result was largely due to the undaunted spirit of those who man our splendid mercantile marine—and to them we owe our gratitude. (Applause.) With these words, gentlemen, I have great pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts now before you. (Applause.)

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, the adoption of the report and accounts has been proposed by

myself and seconded by Mr. Moxon, and as now before the meeting for discussion. As there are no questions, I will now put the resolution to the meeting. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual manner. Against? Carried. The next business, gentlemen, is the confirmation of the appointment of directors.

Mr. Longhlin:—Mr. Chairman, I beg to propose that the appointment of Mr. G. W. Barton as director from the 26th May to the 20th December, and of Mr. A. O. Lang from the 29th May to the 21st December, respectively, be confirmed.

Mr. Lammett:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—It is proposed by Mr. Longhlin and seconded by Mr. Lammett that the appointment of Mr. G. W. Barton as director from the 26th May to the 20th December and the appointment of Mr. A. O. Lang from the 29th May to the 21st December be confirmed. Those in favour kindly show in the usual manner. Against? Carried. The next business is the election of directors.

Mr. Dobie:—Mr. Chairman, I beg to propose the re-election of Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. A. O. Lang as directors of the Company.

Mr. McMurray:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Dobie and seconded by Mr. McMurray that Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. A. O. Lang be re-elected as directors of the Company. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual way. Against? Carried. The next business is the election of auditors.

A WANCHAI SCENE.

Japanese Seamen Create Trouble.

Three Japanese seamen were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with behaving in a disorderly manner at Wanchai last night.

Inspector Sim stated that the men, with three others, went into the Chinese restaurant at 100, Queen's Road East and ordered six plates of beef steak and some drinks. Having eaten the beef, they ordered six more plates of steak and after eating these, called for plates of macaroni. A dispute then arose between them, and in the struggle which followed a lot of crockery was broken, as well as a large pane of glass. Police whistles were blown and the three defendants were arrested by Police Reservists. The second defendant threw a knife in the fight, but fortunately no one was injured. The defendants admitted the offence and his Worship imposed a fine of \$10 on each, and also ordered them to pay \$1 each as compensation.

Stealing Government Coal.

A man was charged before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing with others, 835 lbs. of coal, the property of the Public Works Department. The coal was taken from the asphalt furnaces now working on the Praya opposite the Central Market, and was being taken to the east of the town. Two men were sentenced to six weeks' hard labour by Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday, in connection with the same offence. Mr. Perkins, of the P.W.D., attended.

myself and seconded by Mr. Moxon, and as now before the meeting for discussion. As there are no questions, I will now put the resolution to the meeting. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual manner. Against? Carried. The next business, gentlemen, is the confirmation of the appointment of directors.

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Mr. Dobie:—Mr. Chairman, I beg to propose the re-election of Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. A. O. Lang as directors of the Company.

Mr. McMurray:—I beg to second that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Dobie and seconded by Mr. McMurray that Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. A. O. Lang be re-elected as directors of the Company. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual way. Against? Carried. The next business is the election of auditors.

Mr. Ho Rook:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I beg to propose that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be elected auditors at a remuneration to be fixed by the directors. Those in favour kindly signify in the usual way. Against? Carried unanimously. That is all the business, gentlemen; thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants can be had on application to-morrow.

CHUNG LING SOO.

New Attractions Announced.

Another most successful entertainment was given by this clever illusionist and his co-artists at the Theatre Royal last night.

There was a change of programme and the illusions by Chung Ling Soo were of a very high order and the scenic effects all that could be desired. All the turns were carried out with perfect precision, which added in no small measure to the mystification of the onlookers. The range of magical tricks is very wide and varied, and on the whole the entertainment is productive of much enjoyment to all pleasure seekers.

In the earlier part of the programme, a new and excellent vaudeville entertainment was given by the Misses Aberjars, Miss Ethel Hill and Messrs. Bert Leywood and Oon Olyer.

At the "All Soo" Matinee to-day children will be admitted at half-price. Juveniles are thus afforded an opportunity of spending a most enjoyable time.

To-morrow night (Thursday) a benefit performance will be given in aid of the Kwong Wah Hospital, and on Friday a grand fashionable night when a benefit has been arranged for the Services Entertainment Fund. Two packed houses are expected for these very deserving funds. Plans are on view at Moutrie's.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The Position on May 1.

The water return just issued shows that on May 1, the total storage in the reservoirs of the City and Hill District waterworks level was 112.10 million gallons, compared with 301.46 million gallons on the same date last year. The consumption during April amounted to 105.64 million gallons, against 123.29 million gallons in 1916, the consumption per head per day being 13.1 gallons, contrasted with 15.5 a year ago.

At Kowloon, the contents of the reservoir were 146.90 million gallons, compared with 204.24 million gallons in 1916, the consumption being 33.75 million gallons, against 33.01 in 1916. The consumption per head per day was 11.3 gallons, contrasted with 11.2 gallons twelve months ago.

ENTERTAINING SOLDIERS.

Value of the New Fund.

By kindness of Mr. Maurice E. Bandman and Mr. Chung Ling Soo, a special entertainment will be given in the Theatre Royal on Friday evening next. One half the gross proceeds will be given to the above fund. The expenses of an entertainment of this kind are exceptionally heavy, so that the above proportion, allocated to the Entertainment Fund, will represent more than the total profits of the evening.

The New Entertainment Fund is fully proving its usefulness, and its activities will grow as time goes on. Several enjoyable teas and concerts have already been held in connection with the fund; arrangements are being made for a fuller programme in the coming months. The intention of the executive committee is that every Service man shall have some share in the fund, but special efforts will be made to do something for those whose circumstances are the loneliest and most difficult. It should be said that in this effort to augment our local Services Fund there is not the least desire to lessen the Colony's contribution to any other fund. The new fund is thoroughly deserving of all support within the reasonable limits in view, and it is hoped that the result of next Friday evening's entertainment will fully come up to the generous intention of Mr. Maurice Bandman and Mr. Chung Ling Soo.

POSSESSION OF RIFLES.

Chinese Caught With Thirty Weapons.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with having in his possession 30 Smith Weston rifles, twelve being of .32 calibre and 18 of .38 calibre.

The man was seen, by the coxswain of the fire boat coming across the harbour in a sampan with a box on board. The coxswain followed him and had him arrested on suspicion. When taken to the Police Station, the box was found to contain the rifles. He there said that he was engaged to take the box to the Lung Kee Hop, Queen's Road Central, and when he was taken to the shop he pointed out a man whom he said had told him to carry it. Brought back to the station, he denied that the man had given him the box.

Before the Court, this morning, the man again said that he was employed to carry the box.

Inspector Kent asked for a heavy penalty, as this was the second or third case within the last few days. These sort of rifles could not be bought in Hongkong, and if they were taken up into the country they would fetch very high prices.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$100, or in default, three months' hard labour.

RUMOUR OF GERMAN PEACE MOVE.

German Emissaries Trying to Sound British Sentiment.

London, March 21.—A dispatch to the *Times* from The Hague asserts that a new German peace move is on foot. The dispatch says that prominent Germans have recently visited Holland and Switzerland under instructions to try and ascertain what the present attitude of Great Britain is toward a possible cessation of hostilities. The Commissioner sent to Switzerland is said to be a leading German business man and one of the emissaries to Holland a high official in the German war service.

The latter emissary, disclaiming authority to speak for the German Government, is quoted as saying that the Russian revolution had entirely changed the situation, that Germany could no longer claim she wished to free the Russian Baltic provinces and could only consider handing back Poland to Russia under some form of autonomy. He is represented as saying that he believed the revolution in Russia made it possible for Germany to discuss terms more favorable to the Entente.

Another visitor to Holland, continues the correspondent, sought to learn the attitude of the Entente and the United States toward some general scheme of autonomy for the races of Europe, especially in regard to Austria-Hungary. The correspondent says that, although the commissioners claimed they were not travelling on behalf of their Government, their journey would have been impossible under existing passport regulations without the connivance of Berlin.

Amsterdam, March 21.—A dispatch to the *Berlin Tageblatt* says that the "National Committee for the Swift Overthrow of England" held a secret meeting on Monday and discussed measures for forcing Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg out of office. The dispatch adds that a great popular demonstration is to be held next Monday.

The "National Committee for the Swift Overthrow of England" is a new organization as far as any previous dispatches from Germany are concerned. Reports from various sources for some considerable time have told of apparently wide-spread hostility throughout Bavaria to the German administration.

THE SHANGHAI RACES.

Further Results.

The results of the Shanghai Races arriving after we had gone to press yesterday were—

The Shanghai Derby.—Mr. John Liddell's Gladiator (Mr. Barkill), 1; Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Oriole (Mr. Hill), 2; Mr. Henry Morris' Valleyfield (Mr. Stewart), 3.

The Race Club Cup.—Mr. Henry Morris' Wakefield (Mr. Stewart), 1; Mr. Ezra's Rosewood (Mr. Ezra), 2; Mr. R. MacGregor's Upwood Park (Mr. Johnstone), 3. The Siccawei Cup.—Mr. Lamerton's Ostris (Mr. Lanning), 1; Mr. Dick Turpin's Vivat (Mr. McBain), 2; Mr. Henry Morris' Beaconfield (Mr. Stewart), 3.

The Grand Stand Stakes.—Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Golden Oriole (Mr. Hill), 1; Mr. Jeddert's Middelkerke (Mr. McBain), 2; Mr. Ezra's Haywood (Mr. J. I. Ezra), 3.

The Peking Stakes.—Mr. Seth's Father Christmas (late Moratorium) (Mr. Heard), 1; Mr. N. L. Sparke's Wild Oats (Mr. Springfield), 2; Mr. Dick Turpin's Viator (Mr. McBain), 3.

The Shanghai Stakes.—Mr. Henry Morris' Castlefield (w.o.) (Mr. Stewart), 1.

The Spring Cup.—Mr. Jeddert's Middelkerke (Mr. McBain), 1; Mr. Ezra's Black Pearl (Mr. J. I. Ezra), 2; Mr. Ellis Kadourie's Essex Chief (Mr. Heard), 3.

The Scurry Stakes.—Mr. Stubbs' Morningstar (Mr. Watts), 1; Mr. Bassick's Golden Horn (Mr. McBain), 2; Messrs. Toog and Speelman's Dials (Mr. Heard), 3.

The Tientsin Plate.—Mr. Henry Morris' Homefield (Mr. Stewart), 1; Mr. Fay's Nirvana (Mr. Heard), 2; Messrs. Toog and Speelman's Zaidar Zee (Mr. Watts), 3.

TO-DAY'S RESULTS.

The Great Northern Plate. Seven furlongs.

Mr. Henry Morris' Homefield (Mr. Stewart), 1

Mr. John Liddell's Malcolm (Mr. Rowe), 2

Mr. Ezra's Rosewood (Mr. J. I. Ezra), 3

Time, 1 min. 45.2/5 secs.

The Rubicon Plate. Mile and a Quarter.

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Oriole (Mr. Hill), 1

Mr. R. MacGregor's The Kangani (Mr. Sleep), 2

Mr. Ezra's Haywood (Mr. J. I. Ezra), 3

Time, 2 min. 41.3/5 secs.

The Pari-Mutuel Stakes. Mile and a Half.

Mr. R. MacGregor's Upwood Park (Mr. Johnstone), 1

Mr. Fay's Nirvana (Mr. Heard), 2

Mr. G. D. Cont's Shirley (Mr. Dalgleish), 3

Time 3 min. 13.2/5 secs.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

New Travelling Regulation.

We are informed by the Hon. Colonial Secretary that the regulations published in the *Gazette* of April 13 have been reconsidered, the following regulation being substituted:—

"Women and children may not travel through the danger zones except by permission of the Governor which will not be given except in cases of great urgency."

This regulation does not apply to women and children of other than British nationality who travel by other than British ships.

Singapore Mineral Waters.

The report of Messrs. Fraser and Neave, Ltd., Singapore shows net profits of \$124,205, a final dividend of 12½ per cent., and a bonus of 5 per cent., making 30 per cent., being recommended, with \$8,478 to be carried forward. The aerated water department improved on 1915. Adequate supplies of material are now available. The printing department is doing well.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Lancashire and India—The Increased Cotton Duties.

A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* writes:—The story has been sent abroad throughout Lancashire, and Free Traders have been called on to rebuff their antiquated counter-voicing. The cause of the sudden turmoil may be stated in a few words. The Government of India offered to raise \$100,000,000 of war debt, but for this purpose they required a further addition to their financial resources, which they proposed to secure, in part, by increasing the import duty on cotton goods from 3½ to 7½ per cent.—the Excise duty on the products of India cotton factories remaining as before at 3½ per cent. In this proposal, which has been accepted by the British Government and is now in force, Lancashire Free Traders and their dupes profess to see the ruin of their staple industry. But the truth is that the Lancashire cotton trade is not in any serious danger. Cotton goods of fine quality are not produced to any extent in India, because the long staple cotton necessary for that purpose does not grow there. Lancashire goods are principally woven from long staple American cotton, and in these she holds what is practically a monopoly. India, therefore, is obvious, does not seriously compete with Lancashire in fine cotton goods. It is the competition of the mills of Japan and China in coarse goods that India has to face, and the increased duty will no doubt enable her to meet it more successfully. The Secretary for India, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, made it perfectly clear that the concession made to India's repeated request, which had behind it the full force of native opinion, was essential to the raising of the \$100,000,000 in question. He struck the right note when he said: "I am not unmindful of the controversies which this question has raised in past times and under different circumstances, but I trust that in these days of strain and stress and common Imperial effort I may appeal with confidence to those in this country who are more immediately interested, not to raise objections to a measure which is necessary if India is to render to the Empire the help which it is her desire to give." Mr. Chamberlain's appeal, it appears, has been addressed to deaf ears, so far as Lancashire is concerned. Lancashire Free Traders, apparently, care nothing as to whether India's generous offer is accepted or rejected, or whether the wishes of 300,000,000 of our Indian fellow-subjects are consulted or flouted. They only see in the present situation an opportunity to attack the Government, to re-awaken the fiscal controversy, and to galvanize into the semblance of life the dead bones of Cobdenism. The Free Trade Press have endeavored to connect the action of the Government in this matter with the question of Tariff Reform. Now, whatever may be said either for or against the proposal adopted by the Government, no such proposal has ever been suggested or advocated in connection with the Tariff Reform movement. It is an exceptional measure dictated by the circumstances of the war and the necessity for raising more money. The position of India as a State within the British Empire will come up for discussion and settlement at the forthcoming Imperial Conference. One of the results of that Conference, we venture to say, will be the establishment of preference between all parts of the Empire, including India. Preference would mean to India that the United Kingdom and the Dominions would give freer entry to Indian tea, sugar, coffee, wheat, and all Indian staple products, and it would mean to us that British goods, including Lancashire cotton, would enter the Indian market on better terms than the goods of other nations. This is one of the vital objects of the Tariff Reform scheme, and it is entirely absent from the proposal agreed to by the Government. India has well earned her right to be included in any scheme of Empire preference. Her troops have fought side by side with our own in the

present war, and her people are proud to form part of the British Empire. Her various races are intelligent and industrious, and are eager to take their stand alongside the Dominions in a great Imperial federation. India can no longer be refused any part in her own fiscal arrangements. On this point Indian opinion is firmly united. The refusal of the Government last year to permit the Indian Government to increase the cotton import duty created much bitterness. The circumstances of the war have changed the situation, and the Government have had the courage to give India the means of obtaining the increased revenue she requires in order to be of service to the Empire in its hour of need. But India's claim to be linked up with the rest of the British Empire in a preferential scheme beneficial to all has still to be dealt with, and will, as we have already said, come before the Imperial Conference. We feel sure that the great bulk of the people of Lancashire, who have always set a patriotic example to the rest of the Kingdom, will look at the question from an Imperial, and not a parochial standpoint, and will loyally accept the decisions of that conference. The agitation which has been got up in that county is a hollow and unreal one, instigated by a number of discredited politicians with the object of injuring the Government, and of prejudicing the results of the Paris Conference, Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee, and the coming Council of Empire. Such an agitation is doomed to failure.

Canadian Trade Conditions.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) writes that in 1916 the purchasing power of the Province of Ontario was greater than in the previous two years. During 1917, it is likely to equal if not surpass that of 1916. Savings have accumulated; a certain amount of economy has been practised; crops have been fairly good; wages have been high; a large volume of war orders has been received; and export trade has practically doubled. The farmers of the province are in a good financial position, and this remark applies also to industrial companies. Weak business concerns have been weeded out to a large extent in the past few years, and there is an improvement in the record of commercial failures. The general financial situation in the province is sound, and the demand for all staple lines of merchandise should be of substantial volume during 1917. Business, both wholesale and retail, has been good, except in the matter of luxuries. The demand has largely been for the cheaper priced articles in staples, although the tendency now is towards better qualities and higher prices. There are differences of opinion as to the volume of stocks carried by the retail storekeepers in Ontario. The view is taken by some wholesale houses that Ontario stores are fairly well stocked with reasonable goods. This is said to be the case especially in dry goods, as there is a belief that prices of textiles will be higher. War conditions have interfered to a considerable extent with marketing of British goods in Ontario. One of the principal results of prevailing conditions has been the necessary slow deliveries of orders placed by Canadian firms, or the refusal to accept orders for various reasons. In this connection however there was an improvement towards the end of 1916. A certain amount of business from American firms, and Canadian manufacturers have taken a proportionate amount of business from British and other firms. The high tariff against imports from the United States has tended to reduce the volume of that trade. Sentiment in Ontario is strongly in favour of the purchase of Canadian and British goods, and of those made in the Allied countries. Complaint is heard occasionally as to the lack of personal attention given by British manufacturers to the requirements of the Ontario market as compared with the attention given to it by United States manufacturers. There is a personal touch in evidence in American trading relations with

the Province, and this helps considerably to increase the volume of trade with the United States. This personal touch extends to the constant effort on the part of American manufacturers to obtain orders in Ontario, following the raising of loans by Canadian borrowers in the United States. Public works on the part of the Provincial Government and municipalities and corporations have been confined to necessities. This tendency is likely to continue during 1917 and will have its effect in reducing the demand for heavy materials, steel for construction, building materials and machinery. The only large works in progress are the reclamation scheme of the Toronto Harbour Commission, the New Union Railway station at Toronto, a beginning upon which was made about a year ago, the Welland Canal, and the work in connection with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission's programme. The railway companies will not undertake much, if any, new construction in Ontario in 1917. The Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission will again be a large buyer of motors, copper wire, insulators, electric gates, generators and power plant during 1917. This Commission of the Ontario Government undertakes the transmission of electrical power from Niagara Falls, Ontario, to its customers in all parts of the Province. While the Commission has hitherto purchased its current from corporations at Niagara Falls, it has now decided to build its own power plant, construction of which will probably be commenced during spring. The Commission will also be a large buyer in the comparatively near future of electric railway plant and material in connection with a scheme of electric radial railways throughout the Province. In road work the only important opening for British materials is in the supply of plant, such as road rollers, stone crushers, &c. While in 1915 there was a large demand for second-hand motor cars, the demand last year was for few cars, and mostly for those selling at from 350 to 400 dollars. Sales of such cars for business and private purposes were of substantial volume. The more expensive cars were not sold to any great extent. The outlook for business in the cheaper cars during 1917 is good. The increasing price of petrol does not seem to have affected adversely the volume of sales of motor cars; but that factor, together with the difficulty of securing skilled mechanics, has practically stopped sales of motor lorries.

The World's Steel Output.

Since the outbreak of the war the United States steel refining companies have received orders from all directions so that many firms were unable to accept all the incoming orders, says the *Japan Times*. The total output in 1915 was 41,000,000 tons and in 1916 it was 43,000,000 tons. Seventy per cent. of the total output is consumed at home and so the export may be estimated at from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 tons the value of which is given at \$2,200,000,000. With the entrance of the United States into warfare against Germany she will no doubt concentrate her

manufacturing capacity to a greater degree and a greater output is anticipated. The Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Company have contracts filled so as to keep the factories running for two or three years to come. Although it is impossible to arrange new contracts with the above two large firms, smaller companies, it is said, will be able to handle a fair quantity of orders for export trade. Japan may be able to obtain goods from this section so that imports will not be entirely cut off although they will be smaller. Moreover, the lack of ships will tend to obstruct the transportation of the materials. The United States, forty years ago, produced only about a million tons; in 1911 and thereafter the output was approximately 12,000,000 tons but in 1915-1916, since the outbreak of the war, the output has swelled, as given above, to 43,000,000 tons. Figuring upon the general output of the world it may be inferred that the increase of the steel output of the world is at the rate of 30 or 40 per cent. every ten years and never less. The use of the material is daily multiplying even taking the place of lumber, stone and brick in many cases. The largest steel industrial nations are the United States, Great Britain and Germany and most countries resort to them for their supply of the material. Even after the war, with the suspension of the production of munitions and war implements, the demand will continue in other lines although the present break-neck may not be witnessed. It also cannot be gainsaid that if the agricultural conditions are in a flourishing state the industrial conditions will follow the same groove. At present, owing to the stoppage of the steel refining industries of France, Belgium and other countries, a scarcity of the material is experienced thus causing a great advance in prices. With the restoration of peace, many consumers in different lines will begin their purchases which will continue the briskness in this line. The railway extensions of British India, Russia, Africa, the United States, China, Japan and others will enhance the briskness in the industry. The repairs to ships and the need of ships will add a demand in the line of shipbuilding. The foregoing factors alone will go to augment the demand for steel notwithstanding the check in the manufacture of war supplies, and the industry cannot but be predicted to have a bright future. The cost of production of Great Britain is less than that of the United States and, with Germany out of the producing market, it may turn out that since England alone cannot satisfy the demand, both nations may increase their prices. After the termination of the war, Germany's financial conditions will be in sad plight and, hampered by the large percentage of her vigorous manhood killed or crippled, she will not be able to maintain her former position in international trade relations. Moreover as the result of the Economic Conference at Paris, the Allies will co-operate to keep German goods out of the markets, which will go to add to the difficulties of Germany.

MEUKOW BRANDY



Purveyed to House of Lords, The Government Department at Washington, U.S.A. AND The Different Navies and Armies. Sold Everywhere. Sole Agents: H. RUTTONJEE & SON, 14, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

B.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
R.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Banks	\$712½
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	n. \$350
North Chinas	n. £150
Unions	b. \$370
Yangtzes	n. ex 73 \$317
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	b. \$146
H. K. Fires	b. \$325
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	s. \$84
Langkats	n. \$18
Indos (Def.)	b. \$157½
Indos (Pref.)	n. \$41½
Shells	n. 109½
Ferries	b. \$314
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	n. \$113½
Malabons	b. \$30
MINING.	
Kailans	b. 31½
Langkats	b. £17
Ranhs	n. \$270
Tronchs	s. 97½
Urals	n. 32½

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.	
H. K. Wharves	s. \$80
Kowloon Docks	sa. \$123
Shai Docks	b. £90
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	b. \$99
H. K. Hotels	b. \$100
Land Invest.	n. \$97½
H. K. Hotels	b. \$97½
K'loon Lands	n. \$33
Shai Lands	n. £80
West Points	b. \$77
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	b. £15½
Kung Yiks	b. £14½
Shai Cottons	b. £12½
Yangtzepeos	sa. £12½

MISCELLANEOUS.	
Bornes	n. \$8
China Light & P. h.	\$47½
Providents	n. \$8
Dairy Farms	b. \$29½
Green Islands	b. \$8
H. K. Electric	b. \$49
H. K. Ice Co.	n. \$151
Ropes	n. \$29½
Steel Foundries	n. \$10
Trams, Low Level	sa. \$680
Trams, Peak, old n.	\$980
Trams, Peak, new n.	\$1
Laundries	b. \$340
U. Waterboats	n. \$16
Watsons	b. \$630
Wm. Powells	s. \$660
Morning Posts	n. \$29

Corrected to noon Wednesday May 9, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T	2/4½
Demand	2/4 13/16
30 d/s	2/4½
60 d/s	2/5
4 m/s	2/5 1/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	109
T/T Japan	111½
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	57
co & New York	
T/T Java	138½
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	325½
Demand, Paris	326
BUYING.	
4 m/s L/O	2/5 9/16
4 m/s D/P	2/5 11/16
6 m/s L/O	2/5 13/16
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne	2/5 13/16
30 d/s San Francisco & New York	58½
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	337½
6 m/s France	342½
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	57½
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	114
Demand, Singapore	102
On Haiphong	3% prem.
On Saigon	23½ prem.
On Bangkok	64½
Sovereign	82½ Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	49.10
Bar Silver, per oz.	37 15/16

SUBSIDY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
Chinese	20 cts. pieces 5.14 1/2 %
Chinese	10 " 5.14 1/2 %
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong 10 "	par.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

TIME TABLE.		
7.00 A.M. to	8.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to	10.00 A.M.	" " 10 Min.
10.00 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	" " 15 Min.
11.00 A.M. to	12.45 P.M.	" " 15 Min.
12.45 P.M. to	1.15 P.M.	" " 10 Min.
1.15 P.M. to	1.45 P.M.	" " 15 Min.
1.45 P.M. to	2.15 P.M.	" " 10 Min.
2.15 P.M. to	3.15 P.M.	" " 15 Min.
3.15 P.M. to	3.45 P.M.	" " 10 Min.
NIGHT CAR.		



What Makes "WESTMINSTER SPECIALS" ?

SO GOOD
A trial reveals a refined flavour and delicate
aroma such as none other can boast of.

Westminster
TURKISH SPECIALS.

From all Leading Tobacconists.



THEATRE ROYAL.
LAST NIGHTS! AT 9.15. LAST NIGHTS!

CHUNG LING SOO

AND FULL VAUDEVILLE
COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

NEW ITEMS! NEW ILLUSIONS!
NEW SONGS! NEW DANCES!
NEW TRICKS!

TO-DAY AT 5 P.M. LAST
ALL-SO MATINEE!

50 ILLUSIONS 50

Children Half-Price
to All Parts.

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)
MAY 10th.
Special Benefit in aid of the
THE KWONG WA HOSPITAL.

FRIDAY, MAY 11th.
GRAND FASHIONABLE
NIGHT!
Special Benefit in aid of
THE SERVICES
ENTERTAINMENT FUND

PRICES OF ADMISSION
Night and Matinee

\$3, \$2 and \$1.
Children Half-Price
to Matinees only.

PLAN AT MOUTRIE'S

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
SATURDAY the 12th May,
1917,

commencing at 10.30 a.m.
at No. 7 Macdonnell Road,
A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture
etc., etc., etc.

Also
A few pieces of Choice
Canton Blackwood-ware.
On view from Noon, Friday,
the 11th inst.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
WEDNESDAY, the 16th May,
1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street.

A Large Quantity of Wines
& Liquors as follows:—

25 cases Guinness' Stout (qts
& pts.)
30 cases Robt. Porter's Lager
Beer (qts. & pts.)
107 cases Z.H.B. Dutch Beer
(qts. & pts.)

20 cases V.V. Vermouth.
15 " Claret-Medoc.
10 " do—Chat. Mouton
Rothschild.

5 cases Burgundy—Beaune,
10 do Sauterne—Chat. Yquem,
30 do California Wines.
24 cases Junora Wine.

On view from Saturday, the
12th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from the Liquidators
of Messrs. Jensen & Co.,
in pursuance of an order of the
Hongkong Government, to sell
by public auction at 12 o'clock
(NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st
day of July, 1917, at his sales
rooms, Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY situate at
The Peak, Hongkong, and being
Rural Building Lot No. 19,
In One Lot.

The property consists of:—

The piece or parcel of ground
and premises known as
"Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situated
near Mount Gough in the Colony
of Hongkong with an area of
124,032 square feet and registered
in the Land Offices as Rural
Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the un-
expired residue of a term of 75
years created therein by an
indenture of Crown Lease dated
the 23rd day of April, 1836.

The Annual Crown Rent is
£85-0-0.

The further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to
Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist,
Solicitors for the Liquidators, or
to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS,
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
AUCTIONEER & GENERAL
BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on
THURSDAY, the 10th May,
1917,

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street.

A Large Quantity of Burroughs
& Wellcome's Tablets (varied
assortment), Kelp's Malt &
Oil, Allen and Hanbury's Byno
Preparations, Patent Medicines,
Hair Oil, Dyes, etc., etc.

Also
A Large Quantity of French
and American Perfumes and
Soaps.

N.S. The above sale offers an
unique opportunity to hospitals
and private dispensaries, as the
goods are in fine condition and
are only being sold owing to the
labels being slightly stained by
water.

On view from Monday, the
7th May, 1917.

Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the un-
dermentioned articles are prohibited
from importation into the United King-
dom, either by letter-post or by parcel
post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured,
including gold coin and articles containing
partly or containing gold. All manu-
factures of Silver other than silver
watches and silver watch cases. Jewell-
ery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such
articles cannot therefore be accepted for
transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new
regulations adopted by the French
Government, which render parcels
addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria
must fill in the columns of the regular
Customs Declaration part entirely and
exactly, containing none of the headings
comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary
to show in the aforesaid declaration (1)
The full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming
Mails will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all corres-
pondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong by air and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,
9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui.—
Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung,
Satun and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week
days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Let-
ters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except
Sundays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Nantau and Samshui.—Week days,
5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.;
1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.;
9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sun-
days, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except
Sundays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays,
6 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Tsunghing, Br., s.s. 1170, L. M. Husey,
8th May.—Saigon, 4th May, Rice—
Chinese.

Kiki M. Jap., s.s. 778, Y. Miramura,
8th May.—Dairen, 1st May, Beans,
—H.M. Yu.

Tjmanoor, Dutch, s.s. 3326, E. H.
Kroes, 8th May.—Batavia and
Manila, 6th May, Gen. and Hemp—
J. C. J. L.

Gleefallock, Br., s.s. 1424, A. Mackenzie,
8th May.—Singapore, 5th May, Gen.—
Chinese.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Fresh assorted
American Sweets and Fry's
Chocolates.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 9th at 11.57.—No returns from
Japanese stations. Pressure has in-
creased considerably over N.E. China and
decreased slightly over Formosa and the
south coast of China. It has increased
slightly over Borneo and the Philippines.

A depression, which may become a
typhoon, covers the north part of the
China Sea. Present conditions indicate
that it may eventually move on a north-
easterly track.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st, 9.25 inches,
against an average of 13.98 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.	N. to N.W. winds, moderate; fine to cloudy, some rain.
2 Formosa Channel.	Variable winds, freshening from N.E.
3 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Lamoo.	The same as No. 2.
4 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
May 9, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Force.	Weather.
Vostock	6a	29.69	37				6 o
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate							
Tokio							
Kobe							
Nagasaki							
Kagima							
Oshima							
Naha							
Ishijima							
Bonin Is.							
Choshi	6a						
Whaiwei		29.81	50	79	n		6 o
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kiukiang							
Shanghai		29.85	52	75	w		1 b
Quinsai		29.85	52	66	ub		0 o
Shanghai		29.83	59	84	se		1 b
Amoy	9a	29.79	70	91	se		1 of
Swatow	6a	29.41	64	98			0 bf
Taihou	5a	29.79	70				0 o
Taihu		29.75	73		ese		0 o
Taiwan		29.75	73				0 r
Shanghai		29.75	73				0 o
P'lores		29.75	73				0 o
Canton	6a	29.75	73	55	se		1 o
H'kong		29.71	72	55	ese		2 o
Gap Rock		29.72					0 of
Macao		29.69	71	98	ne		1 of
Wuchow	9a						
Shanghai		29.74	70	98	ese		2 bf
Hankow		29.72	77		sw		2 b
Shanghai		29.78	75	94	n		4 b
Amoy	6	29.78	75	91	se		0 o
Shanghai		29.80	75	94	w		1 b
Legaspi		29.80	75	94	w		2 o
Shanghai		29.81	75	94	o		0 o
Shanghai		29.81	75	94	sw		1 b
Shanghai		29.81	75	94	sw		4 o

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date.

Barometer ——— 29.84 29.74 29.72

Temperature ——— 72 69 76

Humidity ——— 62 89 80

Wind Direction ——— E E E

Force ——— 4 3 3

Weather ——— o o o

Rain ——— 0.00 0.00 0.01

Highest open air Temperature on the 7th 73

Lowest ——— 58 61

H.K. Observatory, May 8, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 7th May to 13th May.

High Water

Low Water

Mean Time

Mean Time

Mean Time

Mean Time

Mean Time

Mean Time

Mean Time

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Mean Time

ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY 9th & THURSDAY 10th.
9.15 p.m. PROGRAMME 9.15 p.m.

POWERFUL MILITARY DRAMA
IN 3 PARTS.

"NOBLE DEEDS."

Comics:—

"Health By the Year."

(Amusing Comedy)

"BILL'S NEW PAL." (L. KO. COMEDY)

"TOO MUCH PARCEL POST."

Interesting:—

Pathe's British Gazette.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coziest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

"CURSED GOLD."

(A Sensational Drama in 3 parts.)